52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 282 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1920. — TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1920.		
27th Nov. ..	DONGOLA ..	8,056
1st Dec. ..	MERKARA* ..	8,235
4th ,, ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
11th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,883
18th ,, ..	KALYAN ..	8,987
25th ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,886
1921.		
1st Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,932
8th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,672

*B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

e.	Steames.	—
..	MOREA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
25th Nov. ..	BANDRA ..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
26th ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi direct 1 p.m
28th ,, ..	BARODA ..	Bushehr direct.
29th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	4th Nov.	2nd Nov
Jinsho Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov.
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	15th Dec.	22nd Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yerma Maru	I. Kobayashi	9th Nov.	25th Nov.
Kendo Maru	T. Watanabe	30th Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
,, Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
RAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fa[illegible] for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: "ALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND....£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,46
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected fo clients.
A. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,680,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES :

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow. Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang. New York. Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid do Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches :—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau. Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N.. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,50,000
Reserve liability for calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Mesjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET FORT BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office:—APOLLO STREET, FORT. Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORISED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,507
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,766

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
P. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji & Co.).
Jaranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to :—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hasanamiand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Prajjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jethas & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to :—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post Box No. 8, BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"ITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An EFFICIENT TUTOR of Mathematics experienced in teaching the present Matriculation Course. Apply to Box No. 1437, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6466

WANTED by a large English Mercantile Firm, an experienced LADY TELEPHONE OPERATOR. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6520

WANTED—One NURSE, trained in eye work for Drs. Jadavji and Ghaswala's Hospital. Apply personally or write at "THE EYE HOSPITAL" Sleater Road, (Near Grant Road Station). 6529

WANTED for the Cricket Club (Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi) two BOWLERS for two hours every evening. Apply stating salary required to the SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. 6531

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED CLERK for Bombay Office of an Exchange Bank. Applicant must have knowledge of correspondence work and Book-keeping. Apply to Box No. 1441, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6495

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing correspondence for office work. Those experienced need apply to Box No. 1440, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle" 6497

WANTED—Capable energetic youngmen for responsible paying positions. Apply to DIRECTOR, CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi. 6479

A SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON required for "Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhragandra. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 120 per month. Apply with recent testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhragandra State, Dhragandra. 6470

WANTED—Very smart and efficient TYPISTS, GODOWN CLERKS and one CLERK, knowing Iron and Steel Jetha Work. Apply Box No. 1412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6350

WANTED.—TYPIST, accurate, good speed. Pay according to qualifications. THE GENERAL CLAIMS and COMMISSION AGENCY, Jaira Baboo's Building, opposite Velji Sunderji's; Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi Post No. 3, Bombay. 6510

WANTED—A good SECONDCLASS ENGINEER, who worked on Rusbons Oil Engine. Pay according qualifications. Apply with testimonials THE BHIMANI OIL MILLS, Co., Surti Mohalla, Bombay 8. 6467

WANTED competent CLERKS for a new first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6409

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, able to supervise working of Rice mill' motor tractors and marine oil engines in Burma. Previous experience essential. Apply stating qualifications and pay to Box No. 1390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6255

WANTED—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER, knowledge of Typewriting essential, for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6327

WANTED—Two competent PANTRY CLERKS for a first class hotel in Bombay, only those having previous experience should apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6328

WANTED—A SALESMAN, having at least ten years experience in Piece Goods, Cutlery and Stationery business. Apply CHAMPAKLAL and CO., A. 3, Bharucha Building, Princess Stret. 6436

A MOTOR MECHANIC thoroughly experienced, intelligent tactful with labour. Also required PATTERNMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, TURNERS, etc. Only first class men need apply with testimonials stating age, experience and wage at the ACME MFG. CO., Lamington Road. 6269

WANTED A well experienced and competent MANAGER for a large Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Parel, Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1434. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6463

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced HEAD CLERK for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. Must be capable of intelligent and hard work. Apply with testimonials stating salary, age, etc., to Box No. 1433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 6462

WANTED—Well educated, influential and capable MEN for spare time employment, at all large cities of India. Terms very attractive. Work (business educational) one or two hours per day. Apply sharp to the INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, Rajkot. 6370

A Large European Firm requires immediately, a competent and reliable ASSISTANT CASHIER. Security for Rs. 25,000 required. Must be able to balance accounts and prepare Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account. Salary to begin Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6471

WANTED.

WANTED—A new or second hand SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 16 feet centres Apply to the MANAGER, BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, BHATINA. 6442

WANTED.—PREMISES suitable for motor repairs or an open space on a long lease with permission to erect necessary shed: Apply to Box No. 1449, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6532

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 on Demand Pro Note at 9 per cent interest per annum, repayable by quarterly instalments of Rs. 500 or by larger instalments as convenient. Write to Box No. 1428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6434

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Brand new CROSSLEY CAR 25/30 H.-P. (R. A. F. Model) Touring body, with electric lighting and starter. Complete with tools and accessories, as owner going abroad. Apply to Box No. 1439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6485

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL, "4" Cars at curren rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstration by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

FOR SALE.—In Kathiawar, a GRAND BUILDING with gardon, garages, stables, full convinience for the rich family Immediately informs stating time for personal interview Apply Box No. 1447, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6512

WOOLLEN-BLANKETS, country made, all sheep wool, extraordinary class 9 x 7 ft. Rs. 15, special 8½ x 6 ft. Rs. 10, First 8 x 5½ ft Rs. 7, Superior 7½ x 5 ft Rs. 4/8/, Medium 7 x 4½ft. Rs. 3/8/. G. L. JAISWAL & Co., Jamhor (Gaya). 6486

MALABAR BATH TOWELS—Made from bleached cotton, stripe ends. Most useful for bathing purposes. Size 30 by 52 inches. Rs. 12 per dozen. Packing and V.-P. charges extra. KESHUB DAMOD and Co., P. O. Tattamangalam, S. India. 6480

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY —Complete Cotton Pressing Plant including D. Stewart's Finisher and Half-press 20 x 6' x 130 lbs. Boiler, 19' x 23" x 24" Compound side by side engine, electric motors, generators, cables and fittings, fire and hand pumps, 1" Hydraulic tubes, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 6378

FOR SALE—One complete RICH MILL, working with Steam Power and equipped with full repairing workshop appliances on Jodhpore Bikanir Railway near the station in the Provinces of Sind, offers for whole and some parts only invited. Full particulars from the undersigned. G. T. JAVERI & BROTHERS, machinery Suppliers, Javari Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 6144

TO BE LET.

TO LET MOTOR GARAGES, 426-432, Girgaon Road, near Thakurdwar. For particulars apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 6528

LAND 20 ft. by 40 ft shaded and surrounded by iron sheet available in Tarwadi Lane (near Cheera Bazar) for any purpose moderate rent. Apply Dr. MADAN, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaon. 6533

TO BE LET—Both the UPPER FLATS of a Bungalow at Motlibai Street, Club Road, each containing a Drawing Room, a dining room, three bedrooms with bath rooms attached to each a kitchen and a big servant's room with garage. Apply to Mr. KHANDWANI, Pydhowni, opposite Minar Musjid. 6502

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5[illegible]

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st December, 1920, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1902. 6000

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Morarjee Goculdas Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November, 1920 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions, which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of November, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS

1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting Clause VI of such Memorandum of Association.
2. That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

By Order of the Board.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, the 8th day of November, 1920. 6152

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that HAJEE EBRAHIM FAZEL BATLIWALLA'S FIRM which was carrying on the business of empty bottles, etc., was bought along with the goodwill by Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim from the Receiver, N. H. Moos, Esq., without responsibilities of past dealings and now, the same has been bought in partnership by the undersigned under same conditions from Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim. The name and style of the firm shall be Hajee Ebrahim Fazel and Co. and our customers are hereby requested to direct all their enquiries regarding everything in empty bottles and we hope to satisfy our customers in all respects.

MAHOMED HAJEE HUSEIN,
RAJABALLY P. EBRAHIM,
HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE EBRAHIM.
HAJI ABDULLA HAJI EBRAHIM.

6473

B. I. S. N. CO., LD. AND KHEDIVIAL MAIL S.S. CO., LD.

S.S. "CHAKDINA" 3033 TONS.

WILL SAIL on or about 30th November, 1920 for Alexandria via Suez and Portsaid, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports and cargo for

For transhipment at Aden on Through Bill of Lading
Massawa
Portsudan
Suakim

and

For Transhipment at Portsaid on Through Bill of Lading

Adalia	Larnaga
Alexandretta	Limassol
Beyrouth	Constantinople
Jaffa	Smyrna
Caiffa	Piraeus
Latkia	Corfu
Mersina	Bari
Tripoli	Brindisi
Rhodes	Venezia
Famagusta	Trieste

For rates of freight and Passage money apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Bombay.

6489

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that there are good many quarries in the vicinity of the villages of (1) Powai, (2) Paspoli, (3) Kopari, (4) Tungue, (5) Saki, (6) Tirandaj, (7) Vikhroli and (8) Kanjur, whereof the undersigned are the owners. Black and yellow stones of good quality can be found in these quarries. Any persons desirous of digging stones from these quarries are requested to see the undersigned at their office at "Old Kurla" for necessary particulars. Khandkis, Dubber Uthale, Coping, Tap, etc., is ready also for sale and particulars regarding the same can be had at "Old Kurla Office."

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1920.
PROPRIETORS,
The Powai Estate.

6472

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay, has 500 tons preserved meat, 950 tons tinned milk, 50 million cigarettes for British Troops and 21,800 gallons Cooking Oil to dispose of.

2. Interested parties are requested to inspect these articles in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, and submit a quotation to undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday, the 30th November, 1920, stating the quantity of each they wish to purchase.
3. Offers will hold good for fifteen days.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Emb.).
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1920. 6490

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau constituency and that their names will appear in the voting papers for the said constituency in the following order. The election will take place at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Old Telephone Buildings, 19, Bank Street, on Thursday, the 25th instant, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
1. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
2. Mr. Mowji Govindji Sheth.
3. Honourable Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
1. Honourable Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhanda Mehta.
2. Mr. Motilal Kanji.

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary and Returning Officer,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

UNDER CLAUSE 60 of the Articles of Association of our Bank the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1920, in the Rogay Building at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business.

1. To consider a summary of the Progress of the Bank which shall be read before the Meeting.
2. To re-elect additional Directors Messrs. R. D. Birla, Thakordas N. Merchant and Mahomedally N. Chaewala, under Clause 91 of the Articles.
3. To elect Directors in the place of the two retiring Directors Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand and Mr. Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 1st December to Thursday the 16th December 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BISHESHWERNATH BHARGAVA
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

Rogay Building, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 23rd Nov. 1920. 6514

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT PIGGERY.

OPENS AT AMBALLA ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1920.

Pork Sausages at -/11/- per lb.
Fresh Pork at -/12/- per lb.
Hams, Bacon, etc. from 15th December, 1920. K
Apply for price list to the MANAGER, Government Dairy Farm, Amballa. 6456

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in laying a 9" pipe sewer in the passage eats of Paul Tank Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the sixth day of December, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Ex. Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1920.. 6491

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 13th December, 1920, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (on Saturday, between, 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to those share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 30th November, 1920.

Dividend Warrants of Mofussil share-holders only will be posted to their registered address as usual, change of address, if any, should be notified at once, but owing to the Postal Strike, Dividend Warrants of local share-holders will only be issued on production of the Share Certificates on and after 8th December, 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
KASTURCHAND MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.

6523

NOTICE,

WANTED—OVERSEERS, sorting postmen, postmen, packers, letter-box peons and boy-messengers for the General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices on the following scale of pay and allowance:—

(i) Postmen at Rs. 27 (rising to Rs. 45 in 21 years) with House Rent Allowance at Rs. 7 per month.
(ii) Packers and letter box peons at Rs. 20 (rising to Rs. 27 in 21 years) with House Rent Allowance at Rs. 7 per month.
(iii) Boy-Messengers at Rs. 15 (rising to Rs. 16 in 3 years) with House Rent at Rs. 4 per month.

Applicants who are able to read English, Maharati and Guzerati will be appointed as Overseers and Sorting Postmen on a duty allowance of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7/8 respectively per month in addition to the pay and House Rent Allowance shown in item (1.) Applicants for postmen's appointments should be able to read English addresses, and be acquainted with at least one vernacular Maharati, Guzerati or Urdu.

Applicants for Postmen, Packers and Letter-Box Peons' appointments must be over 18 years of age and under 25 years.

Applicants for Boy-Messengers' appointments must be under 18 years of age.

Sorting Postmen and Postmen will also receive an English Mail Allowance at Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively for each English Mail delivered.

Application will be received by the Assistant Postmaster in charge of the Delivery Department daily between 9 a.m. and 12 Noon.

N. W. VAUGHAN.
Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1920. 6520

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE

A LONG-STANDING AND VERY BIG CONCERN OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES FOR SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Sir MAHOMED YUSUF HAJI ESMAIL, KT. HAJI ALLYMAHOMED HAJI KASSAM, HAJI MAHOMED HAJI SULEMAN and ISMAIL HAJI DAWOOD, the executors and trustees of the Will of the late SULEMAN HASSAM SOUDAGAR, who was trading in partnership with Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman under the name style and firm of THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR-CAR CO., and AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS at New Queen's Road and with the knowledge and consent of the said Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman the surviving partner and for the purpose of administration and distribution of the estate of the deceased Suleman Hassam Soudagar amongst his minor children and heirs and making up of the partnership accounts, Offers are invited for the purchase of the above British India Motor Car Co., as a going concern with the Good will thereof and the stocks consisting of among others the following items:—

C. A. V. Dynamos, Head, side and Tail lamps, Horns, Tyre Pumps, Michelin and Lee Tyres and Tubes, Carburettors, Piston Rings and Sparking Plugs of all sizes and makes, Wonder-Worker Products, H. F. Vulcanising machines with their tools and materials, Dayton wire wheels and their spare parts, Dayton Desk and Ceiling Fans, Raybestos Brake-lining, Ball Bearings of all sizes, Ford and Overland No. 83 Spare-parts, etc., etc.,

The goods and stocks are open for inspection on the premises, during office hours. Please see the undersigned during office hours at their office in Fort at 121, Esplanade Road, for further particulars or Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman on the premises for inspection of the goods.

The offers should be sent by the intending purchasers to the undersigned in sealed covers on or before SATURDAY, next the 27th of November, instant. On acceptance of any offer, the purchaser shall have to pay forthwith 25 per cent. as deposit and the balance within a fortnight from the date of acceptance.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1920.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the Will of the Late Suleman Hassam Soudagar.

6517

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ELIJAH ASHWORTH, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 that all persons having any claim against the late ELIJAH ASHWORTH, a cotton and Woolen card Manufacturer, Engineer and Machinist of Collyhurt Manchester in the County of Lancaster of Harefield Hall, Wilbuslow in the County of Chester in England European deceased, who died at Harefield Hall, aforesaid, on the 18th day of October, 1917, and Letters of Administration (with the sealed certified copy of the Probate with the Will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 18th day of October, 1920, to Arthur Kirke Smith the Administartor in Bombay of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent is subsequently will be recognised and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little and Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1920.
LITTLE & CO...
Attorneys for Mr. Arthur Kirke Smith the Administrator in Bombay of the estate and effects of Elijah Ashworth, deceased. 6526

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREPY GIVEN that HANSRAJ KHEEARA and GANPAT RATANSEY of Bombay, Hindu, inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client ABDULLA VALLIBHAI CHAMPSEY ADENWALLA.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements buildings dwelling houses and stables standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kotra near Dharamshalla Vile Parle, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District of Thana and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as follows that is to say:—

E. Nos.	S. No.	P. No.	F. No.	A.	G.	S. Y.
2243 (C)	152		3	1	14	8700
2242	,,		2	1	38	12251
,,	,,		1	0	7	

and all these premises are included in the agreement dated the 17th day of December 1917, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council on one part and the Vendors, on the other part wherein the said premises are described under non-agricultural survey No. 152 B of Vile Parle and shown to contain by admeasurement 22115 square yards or thereabouts and the buildings standing on the premises bear municipal area committees Nos 48, 48(A) 48 (B) and so all which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Gowan Passage on or towards the West by the Ghodbandar Road on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of N. Fateally and Company.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1920
AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 6527

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KHAKSHEDJI FRAMJI CHHAPGAR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, inheritance, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Garden land or ground together with the messuage tenement or Bungalow in the course of construction thereon situate, lying and being at Tukdi Colaba and Pot Tukdi Taluka Alibag, Zilla Collaba, Monze Navedar Colgaon in the registration Sub-District of Alibag, bearing Revision Survey No. 9, Pot No. 1, admeasureing one acre and ten and half gunthas or thereabouts Government Assessment payable thereof, is rupees four and annas twelve and which said land and premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East South and West by Bagayat Land of Rajeshri Shataram Vishannath Divadkar and on or towards the North by the sea shore.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1920.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 6521

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAUDBHAI HASSAM, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 2nd Umerkhadi Row, being without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3492 and Street No. 8 and bounded on the East by the property of Esrail Rubin Solomon, on the West by the public passage and a property lately belonging to the Vendor and at present to Samuel Aaron Awaskar, on the North by the property of Israil Solomon Banaji and on the South by the public passage.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1920.
JUDAH & SOLOMON,
6525 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAMSUDDIN MAHOMEDALLI BANDUKWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate on the east side of Dadar Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand one hundred and sixty-two (9162) square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 98, New Nos. C/12922, 13392, 13393, 13394 and 13446, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/2024 and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 768 (1), Street Nos. 128 and P (North) Ward No. 781 (1), Street No. 141 and bounded, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Khatizabai, widow of Jacob Haji Oosman Musa Jacob and Abdul Sacoor but now of Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni and on or towards the West by the said Dadar Road.

Dated the 24th day of November, 1920.
JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 6534

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ATMARAM VISHNU of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, a Carpenter, in the carriage and Waggon Department of the Matunga Workshop of G. I. P. Railway .....Deceased.

SAKHARAM YESHWANT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a bond Writer, residing at Parel, Lalwady, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, his ninth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

(Sd.), W. J. HOWARD,
For Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of November, 1920.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

6522

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LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913,

and

In the matter of the Central Bank of India, Limited.

The Central Bank of India, Limited, a joint stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and having its registered office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 22nd day of November, 1920, presented to the Sitting Judge in Chambers High Court of Judicature, Bombay, by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of July, 1920, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 13th day of August, 1920, and which resolution runs as follows:

"That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, Section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this Resolution under the said Act".

And NOTICE is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 8th day of January, 1921, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Shareholder creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said petition be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors on payment of the proper charges for the same.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Central Bank
6474 of India, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORESWAR BALKRISHNA PANDIT, of Bombay inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Ash Lane,, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land forming a portion of land, situate at Kumbharwara Road, Dadar in the City Registration Subdistrict and District of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 142 and 724, New No. A/3736 and 4668, Old Survey No. 393, New Survey No. 1A/1858 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3301 (1) and 3301 (2), Street No. 765 and 765 (a) and containing by admeasurement (452) four hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the property of Pandurang Sunderji Jayaner, on the South by the property of Ramchandra Balkrishna Acharaya, on the East by the property of Ignatius Francis and on the West by the property of Mahomedally Gulam ally with a Zaoli shed thereon.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1920.

N. C. DALAL,
6524 Purchaser's Attorney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort.

One American carriage and one horse ready in harness.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th November, 1920

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Dr Contractors and G. I. P. Railway Bills

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piecegoods, motor tyres and tubes, hosiery, electric fittings, English and country medicines, cases of leather slippers, Moradabad tumblers, sewing machines gangrees, holdalls, harness, cardamums, glass bangles, leather purses, suit case, screws, gum, wax, Kathechul, copper sheets, beddings, boots and shoes, trunks and boxes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelware, old clothing and rice, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 25th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA SUGAR.

Under instruction from Messrs. Dinshaji Bhicaji Khan and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ramchand Hurgovindas of Khan Bazar Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th November 1920 at 3 pm. (S. T.), at Messrs. Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co. office at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, the following:—

251 bags of Java white sugar arrived per s. s. Pundit mark P G made in Java Khan, Bombay.

The goods will be sold on delivery orders and the deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of scale.

AUCTION SALE of 508 bags of Java White Sugar arrived per s. s. "Sealda".

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ramchand Hargovindas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th November, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Sheth Motilal Rangildas' shop at Khand Bazar, the following lot of Java white sugar.

508 bags of Java white sugar marked T M L Rally Bombay arrived per s. s. "Sealda."

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

ON VIEW.

SALE on SUNDAY, 28th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Girgaum, opposite to Imperial Cinematograph, in Dr. Fernandes Bungalow.

AUCTION SALE of valuable artistic household furniture, drawing room suits, fancy cabinets, roll top office tables, dining table, mohagani dining chairs, special made glass door almyrahs, show cases, chest of drawers, clocks, sewing machines, writing tables, silver cabinets, as well as rich French silk piece-goods, consisting of silk ribbons, satin ribbons, white satin and velvet brocades, shot flowered ribbons, sequim madallion, white bend madallion, goid and bended laces, trimmings, straw, felt, panama and silk hats, white straw crown mauve ribbons, blue pink and brown silk poplin, brown serges, orange embroidered musline, black union and coloured stripes, specially ordered out from Home, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Madam Irene who is closing her business, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at Girgaum, opposite to Imperial Cinematograph (Elephant Building), in Dr. Fernandes Bungalow, her following furniture and her stock-in-trade consisting of blue, pink and brown silk poplin brown serges, black union and coloured stripes, French silk ribbons, laces, trimmings, gold and bended laces, panama felt, straw and silk hats, specially made drawing room suits, glass door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, dining table and mohagani dining chairs, chest of drawers, double and single bedsteads, writing tables, sewing machines, fancy show cases, clocks, rich glass and crockeryware, teapoys, towel horses, all kind of sewing materials, etc., etc.

Furniture and silk piecegoods are on view and the catalogues will be published.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET OR UMARKHADY SECOND ROW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Karabhai Jethabhai, the defaulting purchaser under an Agreement for sale dated 1st September, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 5th December, 1920, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties:—

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Bengalpura or Oomerkhady 2nd Road, now called Tandel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 367 4/9 three hundred and sixty and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and under New Survey No. 3107 and bounded on the East by the said Tandel Street of Bengalpura or Oomerkhady Second Road, on the West by the Khoja Mahomedan Burial ground, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the house of Khoja Mulji Rahim which said premises are assessed by the Assessor or Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3298 and Street No. 144-148 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the Western side of Tandel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Tandel Street, on or towards the West by the Mahomedan Burial ground, on or towards the North by the common sweeper's passage, and beyond that the property of Abdul Gani and o nor towards the South by the common sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property hereinabove secondly described and which land is held under Fazandari Tenure and forms part of a larger piece of ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 143, Old Survey No. 2163, and New Survey No. 31, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3299, and Street Nos. 150-154.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at 12 to 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 25th November, 1920.

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful property of increasing virile power and it rectified urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantitos not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containng 40 pills. Rupees ten only

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar (India.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

8-30 Twice Nightly 9-45

VARIETY SEASON

The most sensational (and spectacular Act ever ught to India

The Brackens

In an amazing series of Acrobatic Feats and Wire Walking.

"PATHE GAZETTE"
"PATHE CARTOONS"
"PATHE PICTORIAL"
and

Harold Lloyd

in

A Sparkling Comedy Cocktail

"High & Dizyz"

Popular Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A DRAMA OF YOUTH WHO BEAT FATE

EDGAR LEWIS PRODUCTION

"SHERRY"

A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HOMES

IT SATISFIES THE THIRST FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN PHOTO PLAY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING NEXT WEEK

27th November.

A PATHE SERIAL

"THE THIRD EYE"

A serial of baffling mystery, intrigue and Romance, in fifteen episodes.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Wehlen

IN

"LIFTING SHADOWS"

Tinged with Timeliness this Dramatic Thunderbolt will Entertain and Please.

"PATHE GAZETTE"

THE EMPIRE

COMMENCING SATURDAY 27th NOVEMBER.

The Film sensation of the Age.

"BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY"

By the producer of

TARZAN OF THE APES.

ARE YOU TIRED OF COMMON PLACE FILMS
THEN YOU MUST SEE THIS
SCENES ACTUALLY FILMED INSIDE THE
RUIN OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Do you love God's Great out of Doors, where the Giant Wolf stalks its prey, where the only law is the knife or gun or rope. This is

"BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY"

Showing at

EMPIRE THEATRE

Saturday 27th November 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD.

JUST IMAGINE

A Big Personality like Jack Dempsey! A continued story of Rushing, Rousing adventure and flash and snap action, Plus Red-Blooded Thrills.

ALL IN

"Dare Devil Jack"

The Million Dollar Pathe Serial, featuring the Best known man in the world, who will surprise you by his daredevil Feats.

Will Thrill yon with his sensational Surprise, Men will admire Dempsey! Women will praise Dempsey! Children will hero-worship Dempsey.

THIS WEEK THIRD AND FOURTH EPISODES

TWO PATHE GAZETTES—LATEST
AND
ALL DRESSED UP—A POLLARD COMIC

Time:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily, Bank Holidays and Sundays Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Last two nights of the Popular Picture Bill, A Drama of Romance, Pathos and humour,

"THE LOVE CALL"

Adapted from the story by Majory Cook, The story of a rough neck daughter of a drunken frontiersman who left a penniless orphan in a wild country. She surrenders her ambition for an education and gives in to the call of the mountains and goes back to the man of her dreams.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

"THE GAS ATTACK"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices. Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

To-Night & This Week

Messrs K. D. AND BROTHERS.

present the

internationally celebrated Diva

Geraldine Farrar

in

"THE STRONGER VOW"

It is a 6-Reel Goldwyn Picture

A VARIED DRAMA OF APACHE HAUNTS IN PARIS.

A 2-Reel Cnriesty Comedy

"ROWDY ANN"

and the Topical Budget in the Programme

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY!

An interesting Dramatic Story played amidst Charming Surrounding!

"THE USERER"

Starring

RENE CRESTE

of the "Judex" Fame.

An intensely Dramatic Picture, Showing how a heartless money-lender planned a domestic Tragedy to get his revenge.

Next Saturday—at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

To-Night

THE FIRST INSTALMENT

of the Brother's Vitagraph detective Super Serial

THE INVISIBLE HAND

featuring the popular screen idol

ANTONIO MORENO

This is a serial full of rich adventure with a wholesome thread of Romance running through out. Underground tunnels, secret vanites under the bay, disappearing walls, submarine dips and airo plain flights, These are a few of the thousand thrills that sprinkle the action of Puvisible Hand

DO NOT MISS TO SEE IT AT

Cinema Majestic

(Girgaum)

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

SECOND WEEK!

Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS will present the second instalment of the startling Million-Dollar Serial

"Screaming Shadow"

(30,000 feet)

starring the most beloved and the most applauded stars BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER, who have the greatest roles of their careers in this Mighty Wonderful Photo-Novel.

EPISODES 4, 5, 6.

(6,000 feet)

THIS WEEK

Crowded with more Thrills, Swifter Action and Deeper Mystery than ever before found in a Serial!!

Programme includes: A Screaming (1 reel) Comedy: and the latest Topical Budget.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition salty and thoroughly invigorated by using

KAMINIA OIL

(REGISTERED.)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair revivers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting else

Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As 6 Extra
" 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. " 14 Extra

Sole Agenst:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact every thing required for Gentlemer's outfitting.

Inspection Invited,

Prices strictly moderate.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 :- From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 :- From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

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MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd., London Branch, London.

B·S·A COASTER · HUB ·

A B.S.A Coaster Hub is a certain and powerful brake conveniently placed. A slight backward pressure of the pedal checks your speed and gives complete control of the machine on the steepest hill. A B. S. A. Coaster Hub can be fitted to any bicycle.

Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars.

B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED.

Proprietors: The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited.

Birmingham, England.

A High-Class Guaranteed

LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send to the correct answer and comply with our [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The disturbance over Ceylon yesterday has been almost stationary. Rainfall has been nearly general in South Madras, north Coromandal coast and local in Mysore, Madras Deccan. Chief amounts are:—Calicut three inches, Cochin five, Trivandrum one and a half, Coimbatore one, Madura, Kodaikanal, Pamban two, Tinnevelly four, Cuddalore one and a half, Madras six, Nellore four. The western disturbance is passing away eastward and is unimportant. Forcast. No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd November 1920

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.794 inches
Temperature of Air	8 6 degre
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71 6
Dew Point	65.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.546 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91 1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from mid. night to midnight	NNW,NW,WNW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	190 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours quoted in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is as Prince's Dock sill

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Hours	Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Bombay Hours	Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thu	25	m 11	55	27 10	25	m 0	42	29 0
		0	15	11 6		11	34	6 0
Fri	26	m 0	51	28 2	26	m 5	2	18 50
		0	66	27 8	26	3	58	3 85
Sat.	27	m 11	48	29 1	27	m 5	00	18
								13 0
Sun.	28	m	10	30 6	28	m 6	38	17 0
		0	36	30 5		6	5	14 1
Mon	29	m 1	15	30 5	29	m 7	28	17 10
		1	16	2		7	1	14 11
Tue.	30	m 2	8	2 10	30	m 8	23	8 1
	Dec.	2	12	2 10	Dec		8	8
Wed.	1	m 11	21	29	1		5	18
		0	1				6	15 0

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th Nov 1920 was 30·031 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·1 inch. for every 5 deg, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inches for correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch. for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th November 1920, giving for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southeast Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. At Ambala day temperature is above and night temperature below the average. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are below normal at Jacobabad and are either normal or above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and except at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are above normal, the excess in the case of the latter amounting to 4° at Rajkot

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are either normal or above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded Humidity is in defect except at Karwar. Temperature is above the average both by day and night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in east Hyderabad and is in defect at Sholapur and in the north Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad. Day temperature is nearly normal. Except at Malegon night temperature is above the average, the excess amounting to 12° at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rain in Malabar and an extension on the north Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and Malabar, and local in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. The falls have been heavy at Madras and Cochin which report 5·92" and 4·78" respectively. Calicut, Trivandrum, Colombe and Coimbatore also had 2·68," 1·67," 2·34" and 1·23. Conditions continue disturbed in the southwest of the Bay, Negapatam, Colombo and Cochin reporting rough seas this morning.

Forecast.—Some decrease of rain is likely in Malabar. An extension is likely in the Madras Deccan and may occur in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd November 1920.

The disturbance in the east of Ceylon yesterday now lies over Ceylon. Rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in south Madras, and local in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tinnevelly, Ootacamund one inch; Kodaikanal, Pamban, Cuddalore one and a half and Nellore three-

The western disturbance is merely giving cloud along the northwest frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24th NOV. 1920

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Hours day	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total fall since to date	Departure since date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	71	54			0.30	—0.71
Jask		6	6		0.01	—0.4
Muskat	6.3	3.1	65		0.16	—0.08
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77	47	52	0. 0		—0.03
Sargodha	71	5	54	0.00		—0.3
Lahore	76	7 4	54	0.01		—0.05
Sialkot	8	74	53	0.08		00
Amritsar	0	148	54	0.01		—0.09
Delhi	77	46	59	0. 0		—0.2
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87	0	27	0		—0.18
Kainpur	85	48	52	0		—0.3
Lucknow	8	0	48	0		—0.14
Benares	84		48	0		—0.35
Allahabad	80	54	55	0		—0.3
RAJPUTANA & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Jacobabad	7	66	26	0		
Karachi	8	8	39	0		—0.0
Ajmere	85	2	39	0		—0.13
Jaipur	80	9	30	0		—0.11
Deesa	9	6	48	0		—0.0
Mount Abu	76	4	44	0		—0.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Deesa	8	0	67			—0.09
Dwarka	80	8	67			—0.01
Jagadia	8	72	84	0		—0.28
Baroda	86	2	58	0		—0.1
Dhrangadra Para	85	0	56	0		—0.16
Surat	8	2	51			—0.2
Ahmedabad	8	6	8	0		—0.1
Deesa	86	4	49	0		—0.11
Veraval	86	7	48	0		—0.2
Indore	87	8	52	0		—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81	6	0 7	68		—4.43
Nagpur				0		—0.9
Chanda	86	6	67	0		—0.3
Khandwa		4	67	1		—0.44
Akola	92	2	61	0		—0.05
Amraoti	91	6	0	0		—0.2
Nagpur	86	6	59	1		—0.1
Chanda	86	6	9	1		—0.21
Pachmari	84	6	61	1		—0.61
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	86	8	5	0		—0.78
Ratnagiri	8	72	8	0		—0.3
Harnagar	86	3	67	0		—0.5
Karwar	89	74	0	0		—1.3
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91	8	56	0		—0.7
Ahmednagar	89	5	1	0		—0.5
Poona	8	5	1	0		0.0
Sholapur	90	5	8	0		+1.6
Satara	87	5	8	0		+0.6
Belgaum	8	6	6	0		+4.0
Hyderabad	89	4	6	0		+2.1
Hyderabad (Indr)	88	4	6	0		+4.1
Nizamabad	88	7	62	0		—1.6
MADRAS & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87	74	7	0.11	4.63	—0.21
Calicut	8	6	8	2.8	6.6	+1.4
Cochin	85	5	8	4.78	7.68	+0.0
Colombo	8	72	8	2.34	3.0	+3.6
SOUTH DECCAN— MADRAS & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89	74	7	0.5	0.63	+6.2
Bellary	8	6	6			+0.1
Cuddapah	8	72	8			+1.9
Madras	8	7	8	5.9	2.0	+5.4
Bangalore	8	6	7	0.	0.41	—0.2
Coimbatore	84	5	7	1.3	6.	+3.5
Trichinopoly	8	1	7	0.63	3	+6.3
Veganatte	81	07	7	0.1	7.43	+4.78

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Nov, 22nd.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	...	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indians	...	300
,, ,, Imports	..	..
Mid. American Spot		Mutilated.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels ..	..	32.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) ..	Jan.	16.95
	Mar.	15.90
	May	15.83
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	15.21
	Mar.	15.12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	11.69
Dec.	11.80
Jan.	11.48
Feb.	11.41
March	11.37
April	11.33
May	11.29
June	11.25
July	11.21
Aug.	11.13
Sept.	11.05
Oct.	12.90

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	11.21
Mar.	11.20
May	11.16
July	11.13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Nov. 22nd.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.00
,, ,, Fully Good	7.60
,, ,, Fully	8.00
,, No. 1 Comers Good ..	9.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good ..	10.50
,, ,, ,, Fine ..	11.10
,, Broach Good M.G. ..	11.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good..	11.60
,, ,, ,, Fine ..	12.10
,, Broach Good	6.82
,, ,, Fully Good..	7.32
,, ,, Fine	7.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	Not received.
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	40,000
Futures at New York January ..	15.88
,, ,, ,, March ..	15.83
,, ,, ,, May ..	15.80
Tone :—Steady,	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 1/8
Demand Bills	3.48.25
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Foreign	75

New York, Nov. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	31,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent ..	21,000
Futures at New York January ..	16.19
,, ,, ,, March ..	16.05
,, ,, ,, May ..	15.98
Tone :—Firm.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	17.10
,, ,, ,, Orleans ..	16.60
Futures at New Orleans January ..	15.38
,, ,, ,, March ..	15.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality ..	7 1/16
Demand Bills	3.49.50
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Foreign	75

New York, Nov. 23rd.

Futures at New York Jan. ..	16.54
Futures at New York Mar ..	16.44
,, ,, May ..	16.39

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 22nd.

Rentes 3%	55
Bar Silver Spot	47⅞
,, 2 months hence	48

Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental and Indian selling. Specular are the only buyers. Uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	6¾
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	7⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117

On American exchange. New York took small amoun in market.

Interest day to day loans ..	5 1/4
,, 7 day market loans ..	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers.. ..	..
Consols 2½%	44¾
Rupee Paper 3½%	39
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans ..	54 1/4
Government Securities 3% ..	46 1/2
On London at Paris .. Francs	56.84

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14⅛
Hong Kong Bank	£116 1/2
National Bank	£41

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 22nd.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£67 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	73 1/2
War Loan 5% 1920/47 ..	83 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 22nd.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat	121

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Nov-Dec. Sellers	£32 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£31
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£31
Tone of Linseed :—Weak.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£24
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Sellers ..	£11
Toria Rapeseed :—Nov.-Dec. Sellers ..	£32½

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£92
Standard Cooper G. M. B ..	£78 1/2
Cooper Braziers	£148
Yellow	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	30
Corrugated Sheets	£36

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	43
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Value	44/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Value	45

Tone :—Holders are firmer. Buyers are not responsive.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec-Jan.	1/4 1/4
Plantation First Later.. Crepe Dec. Paid Buyers	1/1 3/4

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Nov. 24th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Curimbhai..	No. 12 1/2	1 0 6
Sapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 6 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 6 3
Do.	No. 20	1 7 3

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Nov. 24th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	86 4 0
Do.	1	86 4 0
Do.	1¼	86 4 0
Do.	1 1/2	86 4 0
Do.	1¾	86 4 0
Do.	2	86 4 0

OPPER RATES.

Nov. 24th 1920.

	per Mod.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	78 8 0
Do.	1	81 8 0
Do.	1¼	81 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	83 8 0
Do.	1¾	83 8 0
Do.	2	83 8 0
Japanese Copper Barrs ..		52 0 0
Panch teka joint		24 8 0
Copper English-Barrs ..		53 0 0
Brass-Barrs		35 8 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Nov. 24th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

	Ready. Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30..	62 0 0	9 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	9 0 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	61 0 0	9 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	13 0 0	13 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 6
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	15 0 0	15 12 0
,, ,, Thin ..	14 4 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	90 0 0	..
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	85 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	80 0 0	..
,, Black	70 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	15 4 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	7 12 0	..
Barley	48 0 0	..
Castorseed	48 0 0	9 12 0
Cottonseeds	31 0 0	5 10 0
Forward·	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	9 8 3	
Linseed May	15 14 0	

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 24th Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Kasado Maru ..	Kobe	1/12	..O S Kaisha
B	Bahrein ..	Aden	24/11	..T M & Co
D & E	Varzin .	Antwerp	N F	..K N & Co
F	Sangola ..	Calcutta	25/11	..M M & Co
G	Kilindini ..	Calicut	N F	R E Collin & Co
G	Calicut ..	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
H	Nour-El-Bahr ..	N F	N F	P Padursee & Co
M	Egypt ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
N	Clan Lindsay	N F	N F	..J F & Co
P	Burma Maru	Kobe	25/11	..O S Kaisha
Q	Shid Dux ..	Bangkok	27/11	..F F Campbell
30	Tons crane Karachi ..	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Courland	.. M'glore	26/11	..K N & Co
Indravati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Juba	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Satrunji	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Sofala	.. N F	25-11	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia ..	L'pool	28/11	..Graham & Co
4	Bandra ..	Basra	24/11	..M M & Co
5	Kingsbury	Philadelphia	1/12	T Morrison & Co
6	Akbar ..	Mauritius	25/11	T Morrison & Co
7	Iran ..	P Gulf	1/12	..P G S N Co
8	Jinsho Maru ..	Kobe	1/12	..N Y Kaisha
10	Orna ..	M C Ports	25/11	..M M & Co
12	Lovalty ..	Marseilles	N F	N Morarji & Co
16	Nairobi ..	N F	N F	..R E Collins

100 Ton crane Frandale .. Calcutta 27/11 ..J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shuja ..	Calcutta	N F	..T Morrison

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Morwada ..	Karachi	1/12	..M M & Co
3	A T Vasna	Basra	24/11	..M M & Co
5	Narkunda .	London	4/12	..M M & Co
6	Dongola ..	London	27/11	..M M & Co
6/7	Brito Mart.	N F	N F	..Oddissi & Co
7	Masaneillo	Colombo	27/11	..L Irustino
8	Moora ..	Karachi	26/11	..J F & Co
10	Ortava ..	N F	N F	..T Morrison
11	Banca ..	Japan	29/11	..M M & Co
13	Artemisia..	Dunkirk	28/11	..Graham & Co
14	Araloon Apcar ..	Calcutta	25/11	..M M & Co
15	Baroda ..	Basra	27/11	..M M & Co
17	Sandakan..	Aden	26/11	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Firoozi	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Chakdina	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Abydos	N F	N F	..I & P S N Co
Varsova	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Cocanada	N F	25/11	..M M & Co

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEQUEL TO POSTAL STRIKE.

BLACK LEG CONVICTED.

Emperor v. Mahomed Abdul Rehman.

Accused Mahomed Abdul Rehman Mahomed Abdul Karim was a postal peon in the General Post Office. Owing to strike various postal stations were opened in the city. Accused was sent to Umerkhadi Post Office to work there on 20th September last. From that office he was sent to No. postal station in that district. On 4th October at 10-30 a.m. accused and one Mahomed Abdul Karim also a postal peon were entructed with 125 postal letters to take to No. 5 postal station. At about one o'clock in the afternoon accused and Mahomed were seen in the compound of Government telegraph stores at Mazgaon. They were seen destroying postal letters. They were arrested and handed over to the police. Both were charged but afterwards Mahomed died.

Jury on evidence found the accused guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to suffer two years rigorous inprisonment.

Mr. M. V. Desai appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE

In the Division Court No. 40.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

In the Division Court No. 43.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

2710-30—Ardeshir H D and Co, Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Feroze v Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Payne and Co.

2712-20—N C Dalal, Jamnadas Bhikhalal v Manilal Chunilal.

2720-20—Crawford B and Co, Percy Herbert Burn v W C Shaller.

2723-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs D K G L Narayen and Co a firm v Chapsey Dossa and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

2725-20—Amin and D, Madhavji Anandji v Hanumanprasad Bagaria, Motichand and D.

2726-20—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Ramnarayen Buldeodas a firm v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co.

2727-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mulraj Daulatram a firm v Mirzamal Motilal a firm.

2735-20—F K Dadachanji, Messrs Balaram Prethiviraj a firm v Messrs Chandanmal Khevraj a firm.

2740-20—Mehta L and Co, Ismail Mahomed & Sons a firm v Madhavji Bhawan.

2742-20—Unwalla P and P, Pestonji T Gagrat and ors v H A Khokawalla and Co. Motichand and D.

2745-20—Shroff and Vachha, Beramshaw Phirojsha Kapadia v Shavaksha Bomonji Rumwalla and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

2749-20 Shroff and Vochha, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Haji Mahomed Ismail Salebhai, Dapitary F and D.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Somerchand, Khandwala and Co.

2756-20—Dikshit M and

2756-20—Dikshit M and Co, Jamnadas Tricumdas and Co a firm v Jayantilal Ghellabhai Munsiff, Dharamsi and Co.

2759-20—Malvi M R and Co, Poonsey Dewsey and Co a firm v Premchand Lakhmichand Vora. N C Dalal.

2763-20—Bhimji and Co, Amarchand Madhavji and Co a firm v Purshotam Gulabdas and Co a firm.

2765-20—N C Dalal, Vithaldas Thakoredas a firm v Pratapchand Gulabchand Javeri, Hiralal Th and Co.

2768-20—Shroff and V, Manji Hirji and Co v Devji Ruttonsi a firm.

2791-20—N C Dalal, Dhirajlal Nagindas v Jehangir P Bharucha, Shroff and V.

2792-20—N C Dalal, Dhirajlal Nagindas v Narrotamdas Nagindas.

2793-20—N C Dalal, Dhirajlal Nagindas v Hirabhai Kalianbhai, Dahramsi and Co.

2796-20—N C Dalal, Devaji Harchand a firm v Vanechand Surajmul, G B Pandya.

2800-20—Wawia G and Co, David Sassoon and Co a firm v Ismail Khimji Poonja, Tyabjee D and Co.

2802-20—Shroff and Vachha, Ramchandra Pratap a firm v Goculdas Murlidhar a firm.

2810-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Goolam Husseni Bundealli Hirji v Dawood Moth a firm, Kanga and S.

2812-20—Amarchand and M, Goculdas Ruttonji v Shivji Soonderji, Payne and Co.

2813-20—Mulla and M, Hirjibhai Dinshaw Billimoria v Mohanlal S Dalal.

2818-20—Malvi M R and Co, Bharmal Shripal a firm v The G I P Rly Co Ltd, Little and Co.

2819-20—Malvi M R and Co, Bharmal Shripal a firm v The G I P Rly Co Ltd, Little and Co.

2828-20—Tyabjee D and Co, Nandram Mulchand a firm v Mahadeo Appa and anr.

2838-20—Purnanand and Cl, Shah Viram Ladha and Co v Ismail Mahomed and Sons, Mehta Lalji and Co.

2839-20—Merwanji K and Co, Oosman Ahmed v Dwarkanath Kapoor.

2844-20—Shroff and Vachha, Chhotulal Javerdas v The Ambaji Sarang Light Rly Co Ltd.

2859-20—Mulla and M, Jairam Damodhar a firm v Tribhowandas Bhugwandas.

2860-20—Payne and Co, Esaji Mahomedbhai v Ebrahimji Karimji Jariwalla a firm Jehangir and S.

2861-20—Wadia G and Co, eMyer Nissim v Jacab Benjamin.

2862-20—S A Tyabjee, Abdul Latiff Haji Rahimtoola v Narsidas Ganji Popat & anr.

2871-20—Khanderao L and M, Khumaji Gajaji and Co a firm v M C Cooper and anr. Pandia and Co.

2874-20—Shroff and V, Ismailji Sullemanji v Bhugwandas Rupchand, Amarchand and M.

2877-20—M B Chothia, Hathibhai Bulakidas a firm v Khumaji Jethmal and ors.

2883-20—Mulla and M, Soonabai Burjorji Pavri v Habibbhai Ibrahim, Dharamsi and Co.

2885-20—Purnanand and Cl, Jethabhai Rupji v Pragji Gopalji.

2892-20—Mirza M and M, David E Ghetham v Khadiwi A Hilaly.

2900-20—Little and Co, Robert Marshal v Allimahomed Jaffer, Mantri and Co.

2905-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Ali Mahomed Haji Sulleman and anr v Mahomed Fazal Allarakhia. Shroff and V.

2914-20—Little and Co, Robert Marshall v Allimahomed Jaffer, Mantri and Co.

2917-20—Khandwalla and Co, Abdulally Karimbhai Havelliwalla v Gulamally Abdulally Haveliwalla.

2918-20—Motichand and D, Hirji Bhojraj and Sons a firm v Bhima Arsi and ors, Sabnis and G.

849-20—Dharamsi and Co, Manilal Jethachand v Vadilal Nagardas.

1053-20—Bhai K and G, The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd v C Pestonji and Keshavlal a firm, N C Dalal.

1512-20—Motichand and D, Messrs Navalmal Motilal a firm v Chawanji Tulsaji and ors.

1909-20—Dharamsi and Co, Haridas Ramji v Karsondas Lalji and anr.

2400-20—Motichand and D, Messrs Nanalal Motichand a firm v Messrs Girdharlal Rajendralal a firm.

2642-20—Soonderdas and Co, The New Steam Navigation Trading Co Ltd v Miya Ahmed Usman.

2672-20—Shamrao M and H, Ardeshir Merwanji Irani and ors v Vithal Savvanna, Little and Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

2592-20—Smetham B and L, Sardarmal Tejaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Hema.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE

413-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Dewji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M, Part heard 22-11-20.

1768-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kalljanji a firm.

1313-20—N C Dalal, Jugjivan

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. Burma Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 26.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, 11 a.m.

Variety Entertainment in aid of the Indo-British Institution, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. Muttra, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 27.

The s. s. Dongola with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, 11 a.m.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Churchgate Street, 3 p.m.

The India Agency Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 63, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

Public Lecture by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt., on "Our Work in the Councils", Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	13.15	00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	5.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	12.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	15.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.05
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8 40	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

	By bay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	15.05
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7 35

The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

SEVA SADAN.

The annual general meeting will be held on Monday next at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the Society.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A social of the above Association will be held at the School premises in Marker Building, Khetwadi, at 6 p.m. to-day.

STUDENTS' N.-C.-O. COMMITTEE.

Steps are being taken to start a National School and a College for Bombay shortly. Students, desiring to join, should communicate their names to the Provisional Secretary. Students' Tark-I-Mawalet Sabha, c/o Young Collegiate, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Patel, General Secretary of the Congress, will perform the opening ceremony of the National College at Surat on Thursday, the 25th instant morning, at 8-30 and then address a public meeting on the "Boycott of Councils." After returning from Surat, he leaves Bombay for Akola on the 26th by the Calcutta Mail.

RESOLVES TO REFUSE GRANTS-IN-AID.

In response to the Nation's mandate on Non-Cooperation, the Managing Committee of the Marwari Commercial School has resolved to discontinue to accept any Government or Municipal grant-in-aid of the institution, and to make the school "National." Applications for admission into the higher classes from intending students will be considered. Hindi is the medium of instruction. Prospectus can be had on application. Tuition is free.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

The Co-operative Senior Class in Marathi and Gujerathi for training the Secretaries of the various Societies conducted by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, will commence on Thursday, the 25th, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, at 7-30 a.m., when the opening lecture will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai in Gujerathi and by Mr. G. K. Deodhar in Marathi.

THE LATE MR. MOROBA NARAYEN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Moroba Narayen Amonkar, which occurred at his residence at Gamdevi, some time ago. He was head clerk in the firm of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., whom he served loyally for over 50 years. His long and meritorious service was recognised by the firm by celebrating its jubilee and presenting him a purse, two years ago.

"MAZA DESH."

"Maza Desh" or "My Country" is the new Marathi play which is going to be staged tonight and in future on some occasions at the Bombay Theatre by the celebrated "Hind Dramatic Institute" of Poona. The object and aim of which is to cultivate the art of drama in Maharashtra and to help the public institutions with funds. This Institute has been blessed by the late Lok. Tilak and is very highly spoken of by the Maharashtriyan audience for their dramatic skill. In this new play the part of the heroine will be played by the celebrated Sangit actor, Mr. Shankarrao Chaphekar.

DEAD BODY IN A SHIP.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu, aged about 35, whose body was found in a highly decomposed condition in a coal heap in No. 3 hatch of the s. s. Jota-Mendi while discharging in the Bombay Docks on Tuesday. The vessel left Calcutta with a cargo of coal and arrived here about 15 days later. The captain deposed that while in Calcutta some of the labourers came and told him that one of the coolies was missing and they asked for permission to search the vessel. That was done at night and nobody was found. Some of the coolies had also come to the vessel before that crying and although a search was made nothing was found. There was no disturbance on board the vessel on the day she left.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

NON-COOPERATION AND NIVRITTI MARGA.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Non-cooperation is the modern equivalent of the Nivritti Marga of our ancient philosophers. Far from being a mere negative path, it is more arduous than the apparently more active path of Parvitti or Cooperation with the existing order of things. Nivritti demands of those who have adopted its ideal ability to make headway by their own individual efforts and instinctive thirst for realisation. Not a mere penchant for short-cuts and revolutionary methods, not mere unwillingness and impatience to follow the path of slow and steady progress, the impelling spirit of Nivritti and Non-cooperation is the most positive and fundamental one of eternal realisation and immediate deliverance from the existing bondage of the heart and soul. The only deliverance from evil is not its absence, but positive good; and the only deliverance from untruth is truth. The way to good is by having it, by achieving it; and so too the way to truth is by realising it instantly and immediately in every act of our ever-living, ever-growing experience. The wise sages of old have prescribed the path of stern and severe Nivritti only for those who who are deeply convinced of their heart's absolute need for immediate deliverance from all false appearances and corrupting influences. Nothing short of a burning desire for a new order of life and existence, nothing less than the energy to create a new heaven and a new earth, the divine faith and fervour of the immortal gods, the ultimate strength and enthusiasm of the celestial heroes is what is taken for granted and supposed to be possessed by the pursuer of the exalted path of Nivritti; The ideal of Nivritti and Non-cooperation leaves us not in the least doubt as to where we stand and what we ought to accept or reject. Once having made our choice, our duty is to seek its fulfilment at every possible opportunity and by the utilisation of every available means. There is no room for intellectual doubt or hesitation, still less room for moral confusion, for the pursuer of the path of rectitude and righteousness. His business is only to keep himself wide awake and to work strenuously according to his heavenly lights. The horrors of darkness have no attraction for the seeker of Eternal Light; still less he is tempted by the passing shadows of ever-changing, evanescent clouds. The true Non-cooperationist is the pious pilgrim of God whom the devils of terror and temptation cannot victimise; Heaven is the only guide and inspirer of all his earthly actions and movements and to the Highest, Holiest Heaven alone he looks for immediate help in the hour of his trials and tribulations.

END OF NON-COOPERATION.

Non-cooperation is only one extreme of a method and process whose other end is self-creation and self-realisation. Such a method and process is what is dictated by our moral nature, placed as we are in environments entirely inimical to our life's growth and betterment. The only other course open to us as living beings is that of "adaptive imitation" and slow poisoning of our national blood by constant inoculations of the imperial virus till we become insensible to all healthy and original stimulus. Between slavery and slow suicide there is no good choice for manly, moral life. The prayer of Swami Vivekananda, "O God of Strength! Vouchsafe to us MANLINESS!", comes home to us at this critical hour of our nation's history. No nation or individual was ever saved by another; such salvation is neither possible nor desirable, neither natural nor divine. Swaraj is self-realisation and Non-cooperation only expresses this in a negative way. We have to declare for Swaraj not according to the rules of expediency and hypocritical loyalty professed by us in all its nauseating unctuousness and servile flattery. We must declare against the British Domination as against the very Devil. The devil may be a good fellow in his own way and he is really good at many things which need no particular mention. But the fault of the devil is that he holds himself in inverse proportions to others; the better he is in himself the more worse he is to others; and the height of devilry lies in trying to impose upon the whole world a system of life and government calcualted to serve the selfish interests of a single individual or group of selected individuals. It is but natural that those who possess power and advantages over us should dream of a divine providence which allows of such power being vested in them exclusively for endless time and to their ever-growing pride and profit. But we, who are their slaves and dependents, their prisoners and captives, ought not in common honesty and regard for human dignity profess ourselves to be content with our present thraldom and servility. Let us not harbour any false delusions hereafter.

THE WAY TO OUR REDEMPTION.

The only way to our redemption is not physical violence but mental and moral repugnance at our own willingness to compromise with evil for the sake of temporary advantages. Once we have realised the sham and ruin that surrounds us, once we have awakened to the call of Swaraj empire, it is easy to renounce what little we are privileged to possess in our present empire of injustice and inequality, oppression and poverty. We are beggars dispossessed of all our wealth; We are honoured only to be enslaved the more; we are taught but to despise ourselves and our national heritage more and more; we are denied what is grown in our land and cultivated in our own fields; we are treated like dogs and slaughtered like sheep and cows at the least breath of suspicion or cry of rebellion from the over-tyrannous rulers; and Non-conperation requires of us first and foremost strength and resolution to refuse allegiance to such an unjust, immoral and vicious order of things. We must declare ourselves to be no longer bound by the unjust laws and iniquitous enactments of such a state as governs us at present. Though complete dissociation is not possible to start with, let us at least forgo the unsavoury pleasures of being honoured to our dishonour by bright coloured badges of slavery, of our being summoned to sit in councils where our sincere counsels are not in the least wanted nor in the least respected. Let us on the other hand declare with one heart and soul for the God-given empire of love and plentitude, liberty and joy.

Swaraj is the positive content anb inevitable corollary of the theory of Non-cooperation. But preparatory to the establishment of the Swaraj empire it, goes without saying that we, the seekers and builders thereof, should be possessed of an inexhaustible amount of energy, enthusiasm and persistence, God's kingdom cannot be built in a day nor can its coming be deferred to the ends of eternity and its building be delegated to the chance influence of the increasing efflux of time. God's heaven has to be built by every one of us throughout every moment of living time and ever-growing experience, irrespective of the age and circumstance we are living in. The divinity that shapes our hearts and souls tarries not in its eternal and ever-continuous process of fulfilment. We are each and every one of us a necessary instrument and agent, an indispensable limb and organ for functioning and executing the infinite work of God who is us and ours, our whole and all. God's Heaven of Love, Joy and Plentitude is ours by our divine heritage and immortal right; and Non-cooperation with Evil compels us to regain our lost heritage of God's Heaven which is never denied to us and which is ours whole and full for our willing to have it and to have nothing other than it.

A. S. RAMAIAH.

A. DETENUE ON REFORM SCHEME.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS A "GREAT MISTAKE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Bengalee publishes an interview with Dr. N. D. Savarkar, the youngest of the Savarkar brothers, now confined in the Andamans. He had been with his brothers lately. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Barrister-at-Law says about the Reform Scheme that now the Government has changed their attitude, and the angle of vision, by giving us a constitution by these Reforms. I think that there is no necessity to talk of revolution any more. Regarding Non-Cooperation he wrote that he might frankly say that in his opinion Indians ought not to have boycotted the new Reform Councils. (With all reverence which I owe to Mahatma Gandhi whom I had the honour to know and understand intimately while we were in London, I must confess that I disagree with him in boycotting these Councils. In my opinion, it is a great mistake to forego the partial hold on the administration, by securing which, we can secure a full hold in not a far-off future. I am, therefore, sorry to see that the Congress too has passed a resolution to boycott the Councils."

KHOREAL SHOOTING CASE.

APPLICATION AGAINST DY. COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Richardson and Huda, an application was made, in what is known as the Khareal Shooting Case, against an order of the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar, acquitting R. W. L. Reed, an assistant in Khoreal Tea Garden of the charges of an attempt at murder and causing grievous hurt. The accused was tried by the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar and a jury for shooting a garden cooly and was acquitted, against that order. The local Government was moved, but the Chief Commissioner of Assam refused to interfere. Their Lordships issued a rule to show cause why the order of acquittal should not be set aside.

CLOSE OF EPIPHANY EPISODE

EDITOR EXPRESSES REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The case against Father T. Share, Editor of the "Epiphany", on account of some article appearing, in the paper of the 19th June last, has been withdrawn on account of the complainant's accepting an expression of regret.

PROPOSED HOWRAH BRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Monday the Commissioners considered a letter of the Bengal Government in connection with the proposed Howrah bridge. It was decided that a single span arch type of bridge should not be ruled out, and should be further considered, and that Mr. B. Mott's key drawings for a span arch bridge should be obtained and the final decision regarding the type of bridge should be postponed until these are received.

H. STEPHEN'S CASE AND COUNTER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Nov. 20.

Hornfield Stephen's case and counter-case comes up before Mr. S. Goode, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, on December 2nd. In the first case the police charged Mr. A. Stephen, on complaint, of Mr. Cornfeld, (Director of H. E. Governor's band) with rioting on the early morning of October 27th with six accomplices. Mr. Stephens was arrested on the 29th, brought before the Deputy Commissioner and released on bail of Rs. 1,000 with two sureties. In the counter-case, Mr. Stephen charges Mr. Cornfield with an alleged assault, defamation, and insult.

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

A DARING FEAT.

Although some days have elapsed since a prisoner effected his escape from the Thana jail, he is yet at large. The fugitive, it appears, was undergoing a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment, having had nine previous convictions. He is a Pathan, of a desperate character, who, it seems, has travelled in various countries and imbibed the atmosphere of various jails. He, it appears, at the dead of night, by a remarkable acrobatic feat, climbed up to the roofing of his cell and making an opening in it he managed to find himself safely out of the jail; and then it is a mystery how he, with his jail clothes on, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, so as to escape capture that very night before the dawn of the day.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The "Pioneer" says:—A deputation headed by Hon. Mr. Bowes, Controller of Customs, Ceylon, is visiting India to represent to the Indian Government the serious nature of the present crisis in the chief industries of Ceylon and the urgent necessity for reducing the cost of rice exported from India to Ceylon.

WANA WAZIRS CAPITULATE

SURRENDER OF RIFLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELLHI, Nov. 22.

A communique: As announced in the communique of the 26th of October the terms of the settlement with the Wana Wazirs were given to the tribe at Murtaza on the 10th of October when they were given a month to consider their reply. As no reply was received from the Wana Wazits by the 10th of November, the operations which were the alternative to their acceptance commenced on that date. The Wana Wazirs have however quickly capitulated to the resident in Waziristan, who saw a representative Jirga of all sections of the Wana Wazirs at Sabwekai. On the 21st of November they accepted the terms and have promised to bring in 300 Government rifles and 250 tribal rifles and Rs. 40.000 fine in cash or kind for which they asked twenty days time. But efforts are being made to secure compliance in a shorter time. The Sperkai section of the Shakai Wazirs has handed in 5 Government and 3 tribal rifles at Ladha and other sections are expected to follow suit after the Jirga which will be held at Jandola on the 23rd November.

MESOPOTAMIAN ADMINISTRATION.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO NAQIB OF BAGDAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

In connection with the formation of a Council of State for the conduct of the administration of Mesopotamia, under the presidency of His Highness the Naqib of Bagdad, the hereditary guardian of the Shrine of Shaikh Abdul Gadir Gilani at Baghdad, the following telegrams have passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Naqib:—From His Excellency the Viceroy to H. H. Naqib dated the 8th November 1920:

"I hasten to offer Your Highness my best wishes in the task that lies before you. It is of happy augury for the realisation of a national Government in Iraq under British guidance, that Your Highness is identified with the first preliminary steps towards it. Your Highness's public spirited and patriotic action will give widespread satisfaction, and your labours will be followed with keen interest and sympathy."

From H. H. the Naqib to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 27th November 1920. "I offer my hearty thanks for Your Excellency's kind message and I wish to assure your Excellency that both the British and Arab nations are striving towards a common end which is peace, on which depends the civilisation and the world's happiness."

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A ZEMINDAR.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

A correspondent describes a dastardly attempt to murder the young Zemindar of Kangudi, North Arcot District. At about 7.30 a.m. on the 18th instant the Zemindar was on his way to the travellers' bungalow behind the Magistrate's Court to see the Collector accompanied by two servants and a Sheristadar. About ten yards from the entrance of the travellers' bungalow he was joined by a man carrying an umbrella. While carrying on a conversation with the Zemindar, the man suddenly pulled out a dagger from his umbrella and assaulted the Zemindar on the head. The Zemindar immediately fell but rose soon again and ran into the Court compound with the assailent in pursuit, raining blows on the head, neck and shoulders. The Zemindar's servants ran away but the Head Constable on duty in the Court, hearing the Zemindar's cries for help, rushed out and tackled the ruffian, who was arrested and locked up. The Zemindar bleeding profusely and almost unconscious sought shelter with the Collector. He was attended to by the District Medical Officer who arrived from Vellore and was removed the next day to Vellore, where he is said to be recovering.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

M. Clemenceau is spending his time quietly, visiting places of interest in the town including bazaars. He received on Tuesday morning a large number of the French clergy with whom he conversed for some time. In the afternoon he visited the Zoological Gardens where he was photographed in close vicinity to two fine tigers. To-day he attends a Burmese community's garden party. The Lt.-Governor and Lady Craddock have been arranging large dinner parties in his honour every evening.

SMART ARREST BY POLICE.

ROUND UP OF BLACK-WAILING GNGA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

Mr. Taqni, Superintendent of Police, Partabgarh, has arrested Thakurdin Singh and thirteen of his followers who were part of a gang of 500 formed in the Partabgarh district, for purposes of blackmail and lawlessness. It is stated that Thakurdin Singh carried on raids at the houses of well-to-do men of the neighbouring villages of the districts of Partabgarh and Jaunpur. Thakurdin Singh styled himself Maharaja and called his exactions his dues from his subjects. He had roughly handled some police officers belonging to Jaunpur district and openly boasted the British Raj was at an end.

INDIAN N...

M. Clemenceau received a lar... of French Clergy in Rangoon.

* * * *

The Hon. Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed has resigned his seat on the Staff Selection Board.

* * * *

It has been decided to close the Khalsa College and school, Amritsar, from Wednesday and to reopen on the 6th December.

* * * *

About forty per cent. of Chittagong College students are on strike. Some local schools have been closed for a week. (A.P.)

* * * *

The Madras European Association has nominated Mr. Eardley Norton as its representative on the Indian legislative assembly. (A.P.)

* * * *

The students of the Comilla Madrassa had left the institution and asked the proprietor of the school to discontinue the Government grant. (A.P.)

* * * *

Nearly 2,000 Turkish prisoners have left Rangoon on the Transport Answald on repatriation. Only those in hospital or serving the sentences of imprisonment now remain in Burma and these will also be speedily disposed of.

* * * *

The Punjab has now got a lady Municipal Commissioner in the person of Miss A. Stiffle who has been nominated to the Dalhousie Municipal Committee. (A.P.)

* * * *

Mr. C. Madhavan Nair has withdrawn his candidature for the University seat in the Madras Legislative Council in view of his appointment as the Government pleader of Madras. (A.P.)

* * * *

An Urdu leaflets Fatwa by the Imam of India, published by Mahomed Said Khan Hoshiarpur, has been proscribed by the Punjab Government. (A.P.)

* * * *

M. Clemenceau arrived in Rangoon on Monday and was given a warm reception. After visiting Mandalay and Prome he leaves for Calcutta on the 2nd December. (A.P.)

* * * *

The votes will be recorded at polling stations in the city of Madras on 30th November between the hours 7 a.m. and 12 noon and 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. (A.P.)

* * * *

On the receipt of an urgent message from the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai left Lahore for Benares on 23rd instant (A.P.)

* * * *

A public meeting will be held in Rangoon on the 28th instant to support the proposal, that while rice control is objected to, the Government be approached to control foreign-imported articles while the rice control continues. (A.P.)

* * * *

A Katni message of Nov. 23rd states that the local police raided a gambling den last night and captured red-handed over a hundred men. Cash and jewellery worth Rs. 4.000 were found in their possession. This is the first big capture in Katni. (A.P.)

* * * *

Inhabitants of the Nilgiris have sent a memorial to the Governor, praying to close all liquor taverns and drug-shops in the Nilgiris. The memorial states that the hill tribes, Badagas, Todas, Kotas, and Kurumbas, have become addicted to drink habit which has taken a firm hold and has been ruining the physical, intellectual and material wealth of an ancient race of more than fifty thousand people. (A.P.)

* * * *

The All-India Sub-assistant surgeons Conference will be held at Delhi on the 17th, 18th and 19th December. Along with this Conference, an exhibition relating to sanitary and scientific matters, indigenous drugs, infant welfare and maternity exhibit will also be held on a large scale. The opening ceremony will be performed by his Excellency the Viceroy. (A.P.)

* * * *

A Benares message of November 22 says a murder was committed in Shivala on Monday noon. The wife of a Bengali gentleman, Kalicharan, was found dead with her throat cut in the house which was rented by them during the Diwali holidays. Kalicharan is alleged to be the perpetrator of the crime for which no cause has yet been assigned. He was arrested by the police this afternoon at the Dasaswemedh Ghat and is supposed to be crackheaded. (A.P.)

Official and Personal.

Professor Cecconi and Mr. E. Maconochie arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

His Highness Prince Feroux Mirza of Persia, Mr. Mirza Gulam Husein Khan and Lieut.-Colonel S. M. Rice left Government House on the 24th.

Mr. Brayne, I.C.S. (Bombay) has been appointed as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, vice Mr. Hogg on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi, Education Member, leaves Delhi for Aligarh on the 28th instant.

Brigadier-General R. B. Worgan, Military Secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, arrives in Delhi by the 26th instant.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Burtchaell, Director of Medical Services, leaves Delhi for Devlali on the 26th instant and Sir Thomas Howland will shortly be leaving on a small tour.

His Excellency the Viceroy will give a farewell dinner to Sir George Lowndes, Law Member, on the 17th December.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Law Member Designate, was in Delhi on a short visit and left for Allahabad on Tuesday night. He assumes the charges of his office shortly before the Christmas.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Rawlinson) will have arrived at Delhi to-day. His arrival will be public and all the senior offices of the Army Headquarters will meet him at the station. Guards of Honour will be furnished by the Royal Irish Rifles and Sixth Jats under orders of the General Officer Commanding, Delhi Brigade.

FIRST ...

HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The following are the handicaps for the Calcutta First Extra Meeting. The rest of the races being on terms:—

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Brioche 9-2, Braida Garth 9-0, Cracknel 9-0, Golden Square 9-0, Florel 8-13, Lovebird 8-13, William Allenby 8-12, Violinist 8-12, Solo Bridge 8-2, Bucko 8-12, Cally 8-11, Passing 8-10, Coryphee 8-9, Verres 8-8, Little Trout 8-8, Cuduras 8-7, Poseidon 8-5, Stellite 8-3, Eagle's Nest 8-3, Catchup 8-2, Ramadan 7-12, Buckgrass 7-11, St. Vagrant 7-11, Hapton 7-11, Sangelo 7-10, Pompano 7-10, Pourboire 7-10, Fussy 7-8, Treasury 7-7, Soviet 7-7, Sospello 7-7, Atrocity 7-7, Burma 7-0, Second Sight 7-0.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Firpo 9-7, Lady Myra 9-2, Wolfram 8-13, Mayboy 8-12, Mametz 8-12, Tete Montee 8-10, Spearwood 8-7, Flotelle 8-7, Trevella 8-6, Gentle Saxon 8-5, Symai 8-4, Eager To 8-4, Gibberish 8-3, Quartzite 8-3, Glenart 8-2, Ballinacurra 8-2, Tiepin 8-1, Little Tag 8-1, Muscovite 8-0, Black Jess 8-0, Royal Sign 7-12, Eothen 7-13, Try All 7-12, Idyl 7-12, Staple 7-12, Millmount 7-11, Dehra Doon 7-11, Saltpetre 7-10, Feathered Lite 7-10, Galley Law 7-9, Ugly Gosling 7-7.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Quarterly 9-4, Hurdy Gurdy 9-3, Verland Rose 9-2, P. M. 9-0, Dialect 9-0, Barsen 9-0, Valentine's Brook 8-11, Lucky 8-11, Carpe Diem 8-10, Verna 8-10, White Bell 8-9, Winning Way 8-9, Rags (late Ace of Clubs) 8-7, Little Life 8-7, Adam Blair 8-7, Still Better 8-6, Ashbede 8-6, The Brat (late Explode) 8-5, Bill 8-5, One Too Much (late Gracefield) 8-5, The Whip 8-5, One Too Many 8-5, Demon 8-0, May Lass 8-0, Bricken Bridge 8-0, Marble Rock (late Nile King) 8-0, La Reve 7-12, My Ivy 7-3, Lloyds 7-0.

ALL-INDIA POULTRY SHOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24.

An All-India Poultry Show will be held in Lucknow on the 10th and 11th December. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor is coming to Lucknow on the 11th December to present prizes to successful exhibitors. His Honour is also giving a cup to the best bird in the show.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The market for jute mill shares ruled quiet but steady with only a limited business passing, mostly confined to Kamarhatty stock. Coal shares were much quieter finding more sellers than buyers. The miscellaneous section proved uninteresting. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 25-12, Bhalgora 31-8 and 31-4 s.l., Bokaro and Ramgurh 25-10 s.l., Futaribad 14, Kandra Colliery 10-12, Marine 12-8, New Kessurgarh 34-12, Raneegunge 65, Seebpore 38 prem.

Jute:—Anglo-India 436-8 s.l., Auckland 362-8 and 367 s.l., Bally 277-8 s.l., Budge Budge 673-8 s.l., Caledonian 739 s.l., Century 7-14, Clive 300 s.l., Craig 10-8, Delta (pref.) 94, Empire 84-8, Howrah 51, Kamarhatty, 1051, Kankinarrah 779, Lawrence 825, Lansdowne 440, Lothian 494-8 s.l., Reliance 53 and 52-12 s.l., Standard 717 s.l., Waverley 13-8.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 263-8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-8, British India Tobacco 7-2, British India Corporation 11-4 and 12 s.l., Central Provinces Cement 8-4, Dunbar Cotton 510, Empire Jute (deb.) 85-8, Gourepore Jute (deb.) 77-8, Howrah Jute (deb) 78, Kesoram Cotton 17-2, Marshall Sons and Coy. India Ltd., 9-8, Thornycroft India Ltd. 9-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 51-4.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling six five-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling sixthree-fourth pence.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is a cruel irony of fate that the reporter of "The Times" has distorted facts and tried to give a blow to an innocent movement which is neither political as some persons seem to believe nor against the Bible itself as an "old Wilsonian" apprehends it to be. I can understand if a local vernacular paper has misinterpreted my expression "I am given an assurance that the Principal of St. Xavier's College is willing to admit the students of the Wilson College" But I cannot realise how the reporter of "the leading paper of Asia" (!) should have added several expressions of his own and made the movement look ridiculous in the eyes of Father Blatter, Mr. Rawlinson and others.

No letter of the Principal of St. Xavier's College was read out at the meeting and therefore the reporter's allegation that "the reading" of the letter "was received with applause", is only mischievous. No letter of the Principal of the Karnatic College, Dharwad, was referred to. The letter read was from the Vice-Principal of the Karnatic *Education Society's* College Dharwar which has been handed over to me and which any body can examine if he chooses.

I very much regret that the "Times" has taken no note of my letter which was sent to it on the 19th instant to correct the reporter's mis-statements. Yours, etc.,

N. N. LALLA,
Principal.

Marwadi Vidyalaya,
Bombay, Nov. 24.

Prince Amoradhat of Siam has requested that the arrangements for the guard of honour and band on his arrival at Rangoon be dispensed with. He will attend the races on Saturday.

The taking of evidence in the Azamgarh Pleaders' Case in the Allahabad High Court having concluded, Mr. O'Connor has commenced his arguments on behalf of the plaintiff.

A fire causing a damage to an extent of several lakhs of rupees broke out on Wednesday at the Ganges Jute Mills, Howrah. Two huge stocks of loose jute were destroyed.

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by
SIR CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, KT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, SIR CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, KT., will deliver a public lecture on

"OUR WORK IN THE COUNCILS"

on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE, FORT.

Mr. J. B. PETIT will preside.
All are invited to attend.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
S. V. MULGAOKER,
Honorary Secretaries,
National Home Rule League.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1920. 6535

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 25, 1920.

KHILAFAT AND SULTANATE.

When the Allied troops occupied Constantinople and reduced the Khalifah of the Muslims to a state of tutelage, English statesmen thought that they had done a very clever thing. It was in reality the stupidest thing they ever did. They thought that by leaving the Turks in nominal possession of Constantinople while themselves keeping possession of the Sultan and Khalifah, they would satisfy the sentiment, and at the same time secure effective control, of the Islamic world. This idea of theirs was not a secret. Mr. Lloyd George replying in the House of Commons to members who wished to see the Turks turned "bag and baggage" out of Europe said, in so many words, that by keeping the Turks in Constantinople on the conditions provided by the Peace Treaty, the Allies kept the Sultan's head—i. e. the head of the Islamic world—"in chancery." The traditional ostrich hiding its head in the sand, under the impression that in that position it is quite invisible, is more sensible than the Allied Governments, for it is not reported to proclaim its purpose by loud cries. The British Government, if it did not actually believe that its purpose, like the ostrich above mentioned, was invisible to Muslims, at any rate behaved as if it were so, or as if the Muslims were quite impotent to resent or resist that purpose. They seem to have perceived but one alternative to the Ottoman Khilafat and that was the Sherif of Mecca, who, as they had learnt from experience, was not acceptable to Muslims. Therefor they considered that in getting possession of the Sultan of Turkey they had got possession of the only possible Khalifah, and by making him their puppet and their mouthpiece could make sure of the obedience of the Islamic world. They thus showed a belief in the legitimacy and authority of the Ottoman Khilafat which far exceeds the teaching of Islam upon the subject; and considering the authority of the Sultan as Khalifah to be inherent and inalienable, thought it quite safe to heap indignities upon His Majesty, while using his authority for their own political purposes. They did not know that, by so doing, they destroyed his authority as Khalifah.

As a matter of fact, when the Allies occupied Constantinople, the Sultan ceased to be Khalifah save in name; for according to the Law, the Khalifah's commands, when uttered under duress, are not binding upon Muslims. If the Sultan had opposed the will of the Allies refusing to become their mouthpiece, the whole Islamic world would have supported him. If the Allies had deposed him for his opposition he would still have been Khalifah. But by his obedience to the will of the Allies and especially by his denunciation of the Turkish patriots, his most sincere supporters, he has abdicated the Khilafat—we believe, intentionally; for it was he himself who, at a meeting of the cabinet at the moment when the terms of peace with Turkey were first bruited, proclaimed his will to abdicate, and leave the question of succession to the Khilafat open for all Muslims to decide. If the Allies have not seen what was coming, they must indeed have been hiding their heads in the sand. Already in these columns we have had occasion to refer to a rumour emanating from Constantinople to the effect that the Turks themselves are now in favour of the separation of the Sultanate from the Khilafat, and the removal of the latter to a "descendant of the Prophet who has the love and reverence of all the Muslims." We told our readers upon that occasion that the words quoted did not necessarily refer to a Muslim of Arab nationality, and that they could not possibly refer to the Sherif Huseyn of Mecca. Now comes another rumour from Constantinople to the effect that, at the Muslim Conference at Baku, it has been decided to separate the Khilafat from the Sultanate, and that delegates from that Congress are even now upon their way to offer the Khilafat to the Amir of Afghanistan.

The intention is quite obvious. It is to threaten India, in retaliation for the affronts which the Allies have put upon the whole world of Islam in the person of the Ottoman Khalifah, chiefly at the behest of England as the Turks believe. It is vengeance. But it is a perfectly fair retort to recent British policy, and that policy is alone to blame if it did not foresee this natural consequence of the Allies behaviour in the East. It is a very shrewd retort, and seems to us to prove that there is a great mind somewhere in the Turkish Councils at this moment. But considering the auspices and constitution of the Baku Conference, we are forced to ask ourselves, is that mind Turk or Russian, or a mixture of the two; above all, is it Muslim or non-Muslim? A great deal depends upon the answer to these questions. The information which has come to us from Russian Muslim sources indicating the presence in the Bolshevik machine of former Czarist "oriental experts" who are considered to be working on old pan-Slavonic lines makes us a little wary in our attitude towards any Muslim policy which can be traced to purely Russian sources at this juncture. In any case the decision of the Baku Conference, although "Ulema from many Muslim countries" may have taken part in it, cannot be reckoned binding on the whole Islamic world.

If this rumour proves to be true, what should be the attitude of Indian Muslims towards this new departure? It is obviously for the Muslim leaders to decide in consultation with the learned in religious law. But it is allowable for us to make a few suggestions. This matter cannot be decided finally while the Islamic world is separated as it is at present, and debarred from holding anything like a general council of the Ulema. The question of the succession to the Khilafat, being opened, affords a golden opportunity for the revival of the pure Islamic institutions in regard to that position, notably of its elective character. It would be a manifest gain to Islam if a general council of the Ulema of all the world could be summoned after the lapse of all these centuries. But that cannot be done until the present war is over, and until the conditions at present governing communications between Muslims of different countries have been modified to some extent. If the rumour proves to be correct, it would still remain to be seen whether the Amir would accept the offer of Khilafat or refuse it, and whether, in the former event, he accepted it in the sense in which it was offered or the reverse i. e. in an anti-British or pro-British sense. The British Raj is not without the means of bringing influence to bear on the Amir, who is too near to India and too closely in touch with the Khilafat movement to believe the rumours which are current further off, in Central Asia, Anatolia and among the Bolsheviks, that India is at this moment in a condition to throw off the British yoke by force of arms. A general council of the Indian Muslims should be called at once to decide upon a course of policy and we venture to suggest that all the Hindu leaders who have shown their sympathy with Muslims over the Khilafat question should take part in that council on an equal footing with the Muslims, and that Mr. Gandhi be invited to become its president. The present question is not one concerning Muslims only, nor is the religious aspect of that question its most urgent aspect. It is at the moment a political question which concerns all India very intimately.

LORD WILLINGDON AS VICEROY?

There is a persistent rumour in a section of the British Press that Lord Willingdon is to succeed Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy of India. The "Evening News" the "Observer" and "The Times" all point out that the final choice will fall on Lord Willingdon, the last named mentioning his continuous service in India and wide experience of Indian affairs. India has to look on at these discussions with her eyes wide open, but without the power to raise her voice against an appointment or suggestion. Evidently, if the India Office wants a Viceroy, who will say "Amen" to all its edicts, Mr. Montagu could not select a better person than Lord Willingdon. Any one possessing a strong personality and original ideas of Government, such as a Winston Churchill or a Haldane, will not be suitable if the object is to have an India Office gramophone set up in Simla. Indifference to Indian public opinion is the besetting sin of the sun-dried bureaucracy, but we can hardly believe that Mr. Montagu at this most critical juncture of Indian affairs will seek to safeguard the interests of the Indian nation by appointing as Viceroy one who has never been known to be strong enough to check the bureaucratic inroads on its rights and privileges. The policy of toeing the line may no doubt serve the India Office purpose very well, but India to-day wants an exceptionally strong man, with sufficient courage of conviction, at the helm of her affairs. An amiable gentleman of winning manners, like Lord Willingdon, in spite of good intentions, is far too apt to play into the hands of the tin-gods of the Secretariates, if we are to judge from what we know of Lord Willingdon's administration of this Presidency. We do not know if the salubrious atmosphere of the Madras Coast or of Ooty has wrought a change in his complexion since he left Bombay. Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" have not yet forgotten that as the Executive head of the Presidency of Bombay he was a failure. The suppression of municipalities in Sindh in obedience to bureaucratic behests, which set back the clock of progress in the matter of local self-government; the suppression of Jury in Belgaum; the Kaira scandal; the extension of the liquor traffic; the War Loan *Zoolum* and its disastrous results; and last and not least his unprovoked insult to promoters of the Home Rule movement after inviting them to a public meeting—are some of the black marks against his term of office in this Presidency. But we cannot forget the charming personality and genuinely good and sympathetic nature of his esteemed and popular consort Lady Willingdon, who did so much for the poor of Bombay and for the nursing of our Indian soldiers sent back wounded from the various fronts.

'THE ENGLISHMAN" ON COL. WEDGWOOD.

For sincerity of purpose and level-headedness Josiah Wedgwood has been admired even by those political opponents who reproach him with being an impatient idealist because of his wish to extend the boundaries of liberty even to India, and on account of his genuine sympathy for this unhappy nation. The Anglo-Indian mind is reflected in a small coterie of "nabobs," in the House of Commons, of which Sir J. D. Rees may be considered as the mouth-piece. But there is a restraining influence in the House of Commons, whose composition is essentially English in its general character and principles. The effusions and vituperations of the Bourbons of the Anglo-Indian press in India against anything that smacks of liberty or freedom of speech for Indians have been so notorious that nobody can help remarking how far these people have declined from the ideals of Englishmen. The opportunity for such an effusion at the present moment has been found and promptly taken by "The Englishman" of Calcutta in a speech delivered at Peshawar, on Sunday by Colonel Wedgwood to an enormous gathering of "Pathans" (by which our contemporary evidently means Mussulmans) and others from the city. Without quoting even a few words or a sentence from the speech, which fair journalistic criticism requires, "The Englishman" denounces it wholesale and says:—

"We do not propose to publish this summary, for the reason that it contains sentiments which it is impossible to believe that any educated person, much less a member of Parliament, could entertain. If Colonel Wedgwood really said to a mob composed of the most turbulent and lawless people in India what he is represented to have said, then he is taking an unfair and shameless advantage of that very liberty of speech which he is alleged to have declared is denied to the people of this country."

No one wants to read the distorted summary of the speech provided by the Frontier correspondent of "The Englishman." But we challenge "The Englishman" to publish Colonel Wedgwood's speech in its entirety and to prove that it was in any way un-British in its tone or sentiments. "A mob composed of the most turbulent and lawless people in India", which is reported to have been his audience, can hardly be a fair description of the gathering as that sort of people could not understand a speech delivered in English. The average "English" journalist in this country is neither conversant with the customs of true civic life nor is he qualified by education or temperament to take a sensible view of anything that represents the better mind of Englishmen. Hence spectres of sedition and revolution haunt him day and night in every sphere of India's national activities; and his unbalanced judgment finds expression in such false alarms as this regarding Colonel Wedgwood's utterance. To give India the message of English Labour—a message pregnant with beneficent results, bringing a ray of hope that India may see better days—and to publish the ideas of liberty and justice which the true Englishman regards as his most sacred birthright, and which our self-appointed guardians are denying to the people of India against the wishes of the vast majority of English people—is not a crime. The Mark Tapleys of the present Indian administration, whose monumental incapacity for governing an alien people has been proved, and their henchmen, will naturally resent any expression of views likely to put an end to the illusions which they have created as to British character in Indian minds, and therefore to their own prestige and privilege.

Notes of the Day.

Unfortunate Kanara.

Our correspondent, Mr. V. N. Joshi, whose letter with regard to the encroachments of the forest on the village lands in the Kanara and the Dharwar Districts we published in our issue of the 19th inst., writes to point out that three most important paragraphs were omitted in that publication. We think it possible that they were deleted by a cautious sub-editor as likely to bring us into the clutches of a paternal government. But, as they merely raise certain questions for the consideration of the legal community, we here give them:—

"(a) The Government forests give harbour to the wild animals causing the damage—harbour both before and after damage; and their destruction in the forests is prevented by law and thus their safety and propinquity is ensured. The Government knowingly allows this damage to be caused without making any efforts to destroy the animals.

"(b) All unclaimed and unowned property and game vests in Government, and it is and must be on this principle that the preservation of birds, deer, etc., is attempted by the Government from time to time. As no-one lays claim to the wild animals in the forest, they are the property of the Government.

"From the above it can be seen that the damage done to the owners of the adjoining lands by the wild beasts from the reserved forests should be made good by the Government. That the person damaged has the liberty of destroying these animals while on his promises does not deprive him of his right to claim damages from the Government, as the two rights are independent of each other."

We venture to hope that no authority or emissary of authority will be infuriated either with us or with our correspondent by our publication of these paragraphs, which deserve the immediate attention of Government if our information as to the state of feeling in Kanara is correct, as we have every reason to believe it is.

Justifying Existence.

After delivering himself of the most portentous programme of additions and alterations in the shape of Council-room, Tiffin-room, Lavatory, etc., to be made in the local Town Hall, which will be used for the Reformed Council of the province till a better habitation can be found for it, the Director of Information for the Bombay Presidency in the absence of any subject of more immediate public interest, discusses in a Press communique dated the 15th instant the prospects of the Punjab Fisheries as detailed in the publication of Mr. C. H. Donald, Warden of Fisheries in the Punjab. So far as we know every province in India has to-day its Information Department, and the Director of Information of the Punjab or even Mr. Rushbrook Williams, could very well have concerned himself with Punjab Fisheries. It baffles our imagination to discover for what reason the Director of Information of Bombay should think that people in this Presidency must be interested in the details of the activities of the Fisheries Department in the Punjab. The devious literary activities of this worthy official are not altogether unknown to us and we therefore are not surprised to find his information similarly devious. It is interesting to be informed upon such good authority that the Department "is a friend both of the fisherman and of the public" and also that 31,992 eggs were found in a fish weighing under five seers. But how does that affect us in Bombay?

The Mutton-shop at Santa Cruz.

A great deal of feeling has been aroused locally by certain developments in connection with the market at Santa Cruz. The Government had restricted the market to vegetables only, but a certain ardent meat-eater of Santa Cruz must needs set up a mutton-shop, not indeed within the actual precincts of the market, as we understand, but so near to it as to constitute an offence to all the vegetarians who go there to buy food. The position of the mutton-shop can hardly be considered accidental, nor can its founder be considered ignorant of the profound disgust which the sight of limbs of animals displayed for sale always arouses in the breasts of Indian vegetarians. The vegetarians of Santa Cruz were therefor justified to some extent in regarding the opening of the mutton-shop in that position as an intentional affront. A meeting which included all the landlords of the neighbourhood was held, at which the action of the carnivores was strongly reprehended. A counter-meeting of the carnivores was overwhelmed by vegetarians and brought to nought. The whole thing is a purely local matter in which the right appears to us, a meat-eater, to be upon the side of the vegetarians. We do not mean the legal right—that may be with the mutton man, for aught we know—but the right of people whose known susceptibilities have been wantonly offended to protest. But a correspondent in "The Advocate of India," writing lately on this subject from the standpoint of a hardened meat-eater, makes out the vegetarian party to be non-cooperationist, the carnivorous party loyal helpers of the Government; which we are assured by vegetarians of Santa Cruz is far from true, and any how has no connection with the matter in dispute. The panic among some Europeans is so great that they see danger—i.e. Non Cooperation—in the earth and sky.

"All-India College Students' Conference."

A correspondent writes:—

In India there was no Institution of any type which could bring together the Student-world from all parts of India. There were watertight compartments between the students of various Provinces. There was no medium between the teachers and the taught by which they could give expression to their grievances. No doubt, this difficulty was removed to some extent by establishing Students' Federations. But these Federations would not have been able to succeed in bringing together the youths belonging to different Provinces, speaking diverse tongues, to express their grievances in definite terms. Now this long felt want is removed by the "All-India College Students' Conference" which is to hold its session in the Christmas holidays at Nagpur. Every right minded and sensible man will welcome this idea. But let the organisers of this Conference take care that it really represents the views of the student-world on subjects which the students only are concerned with. Let them also pay attention to the note of warning which is sounded and rightly sounded in the nick of time namely that "the students will be left alone to form their judgment; that political leaders of whatever party will abstain from all attempts to influence that judgment or to canvass for the students' votes. The questions which their Conference has to decide concern the Students only; they do not call for explanation, since they are before the country and perfectly well-known to everyone." Otherwise, this Institution will follow the footsteps of its Mother the "Indian National Congress" and quarrels and party feeling in the deliberations will not be wanting. Similarly let them remember that the Conference will be a body of real students and not of reckless vagabonds. Otherwise once these men get entrance in the inner circle of the body they will bring its end very near. Such is the fate of many good institutions. There are many questions which affect the Student world and proper attention should be paid to them and care should be taken in selection.

Two Schools of Thought.

There are two schools of thought. The first consists of men who honestly think that students should not interfere in politics. The second is of men who are sensible and who think, and rightly think, that the students are the pillars of the country and must look to the politics of their Motherland. The first school of thought should be pitied for lacking knowledge of history and should be left unheeded. The second one is sensible and should be respected. The youths are full of enthusiasm and energy, but they lack experience. They, therefore, need some guidance. "There are certain to be two opinions at the Conference, and we hope that proper scope may be allowed to both. There is no real difference of aim in the student world to-day; all are alike concerned for the welfare of India. Therefore it would be a great misfortune if the decision of the Conference, whatever it may be, were framed in such a way as to deny to its dissentients the rank of comrades in the patriotic work." I think this advice should be borne in mind throughout its deliberations. If the above mentioned advice is heeded the Institution will do good and prove successful in the end.

D. G. K.

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

SHOCKING DETAILS READ IN COMMONS.

WHOLESALE RAIDS AND ARRESTS

PREMIER ON GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION.

MR. DEVLIN AND MAJOR MOLSON COME TO BLOWS.

SITTING SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 24.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Hamar Greenwood announced that Dublin was normal and there had been no further disturbances. Four assassins had been arrested, one was wounded and three were caught red-handed with arms.

There was a violent scene while the questions on Ireland are being asked; Mr. Devlin and a Unionist coming to blows. The sitting was suspended.

HOW MURDER GANGS WERE ARRESTED.

Light is thrown on the manner in which murder gangs travelled to Dublin by an official report that on Saturday night a Dublin nurse was arrested near Sligo, while driving a motorcar towards Dublin containing three local suspects with ten rifles, four revolvers and hundreds of rounds of ammunition and some equipment which was identified as belonging to the murdered police. All the occupants of the car were arrested.

Another motorcar which was making for Dublin was caught on the same road and five armed occupants arrested.

Dublin was quiet, during the night. The military were active searching houses. One man was killed in the street shortly before the ten o'clock curfew began.

THE CROKE PARK TRAGEDY.

Only scanty reports have hitherto been received in London regarding the Croke Park tragedy in which twelve were killed and scores injured. It is stated that when the military appeared on the scene many men scaled the railings and rushed into the neighbouring houses followed by the troops who fired volleys causing a terrible panic. The people swept like an avalanche acrodo the playing field, many praying aloud as they ran. The scene was terrifying.

DETAILS OF THE OCCURRENCES

STATEMENT BY SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 24.

In the House of Commons Sir Hamar Greenwood in reply to a question read the details of the occurrences in Dublin which he characterised as one of the most awful tragedies in the history of the Empire. It was a cruel, savage massacre and wounding of the unarmed British officers and he expressed the hope that this series of cold-blooded, carefully planred atrocities would bring vividly before the public the cruel reality of the Irish situation. They were fighting an organised band of paid assessins whose plans had recently been discoered and included the destruction of life and property in England as well as in Ireland.

The reading of the ghastly details of the murders affected the House deeply. The House listened in silence except for occasional shocked murmurs.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED.

MORE POWERS TO BE GIVEN, IF NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 24.

After Sir Hamar Greenwood had made the statement in the House of Commons regarding the massacre in Dublin, Sir William Davison declared that the House was ready at a single sitting to give the Government whatever power was necessary to stamp out the atrocious murder campaign in Ireland and he suggested introduction of legislation to enable persons, found possessing arms or ammunition without permit in any disturbed area in Ireland, to be shot. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George, replying expressed horror at the cold-blooded murder of the unarmed British officers. He emphasised that the Government were determined to suppress the murder conspiracy in Ireland. They realised that suppression of such a carefully organised and highly subsidised plot would take time but they were convinced that despite recent happenings the Irish authorities were gradually succeeding in their efforts to break up the gang of assassins, who had been terrorising the country but if experience showed that the Irish Government's powers were insufficient the Government would not hesitate to ask Parliament for such further authority as might be necessary to achieve that end.

DEVLIN V. MOLSON.

HOW THE SCENE OCCURRED & ENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 24.

The scene in the House of Commons this afternoon, when two members came to fisticuffs, was amazing. The atmosphere of the House was one of high tension after Sir Hammar Greenwood had read the details of the Dublin murders and when Mr. Devlin rose and suggested that the troops fired indiscriminately on the crowd in the football field. he was howled down and Major Molson, who was sitting below Mr. Devlin tried to pull him down. Mr. Devlin lunged forward fiercely and the two closed with each other, whilst other members tried to separate them. The House was in uproar, one Labourite challenging anyone to fight. Mr. Devlin struggling furiously and white with rage was finally torn off. his opponent and kept in his seat by friends. The Speaker then declared the sitting suspended and when it was resumed fifteen minutes later, both Major Molson and Mr. Devlin apologised to each other and the incident thus termined.

SINN FEIN PICKETS FIRE.

SEARCH FOR MURDERERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 24.

Although the full story of the awful scene in the Croke Park on Sunday has yet to come a brief official account emphasises that the Sinn Fein pickets fired on the military lorries approaching the ground. It appears that the raid was made to search for armed men in consequence of the murders of the officers in the morning. The match had been in progress twenty minutes. It is stated that on the arrival of the troops, the women and children were ordered to clear out and the men to remain with a view to their being searched. Numbers of men attempted to flee and a volley was fired in the air with a view to detaining them.

A SYSTEMATIC SEARCH.

Subsequently the scene appears to have been one of indescribable panic, the military firing in order to enforce detention of the men for search, while the crowds terror-stricken were imbued with the wild desire to escape at all costs. Ultimately the panic subsided and the crowds were ordered to hold up their hands and a systematic search followed. The official report says that thirty revolvers thrown away by the members of crowd were subsequently found in the ground by the soldiers. It is believed there were twelve killed and ten wounded by the firing, the remainder of the casualties being caused by panic. Fifty persons were subsequently treated in hospitals.

One of the killed was Mr. Hogant the Tipperary goat-keeper, who, when the bullets began to strike the playing field dropped flat and started to crawl to cover. He was hit in the mouth by a bullet.

200 MURDERERS STILL IN DUBLIN.

The Police in Dublin declare that one-hundred and fifty men were concerned in Sunday's murders and another fifty acted as pickets. It is believed that these two-hundred murderers are still in Dublin.

Captain Fitzerald, one of Sunday's victims, recently had a terrible experience. He was kidnapped in County Clare by a murder gang and a revolver was fired close to his head but misfired. The captain was then dragged to a field and his arm was twisted until it was dislocated. He was then put against a wall and fired at. The bullet mised but Fitzgerland fell feigning death and ultimately escaped only to be murdered in Dublin yesterday. Meanwhile, the irony of the situation of Sinn Fein the Lord Mayor of Dublin applying for police protection, when a couple of hundred Sinn Fein murderers are at large in the city, is widely remarked upon.

WHOLESALE RAIDS AND ARRESTS.

ROUNDING UP SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 24.

Wholesale raids and arrests were carried out in Dublin last night. The military threw cordons with barbed wire obstructions across the roads leading to the city and nobody was allowed to pass the barriers in any circumstances. All vehicular traffic was stopped and the men inside the city area were searched and a number arrested. Large crowds assembled at the barriers and the military fired a few shots into the air to prevent obstruction.

The authorities have begun a similar great round up of the Sinn Feiners throughout Ireland. Houses and public offices in many places have been raided and numbers of Sinn Feiners arrested.

A destroyer has gone to Dubln to fetch the bodies of the murdered officers for a public funeral in London.

FURTHER LIGHT ON CROKE PARK TRAGEDY.

HOW OFFICIAL PLAN WAS BAFFLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 24.

Dublin Castle throws further light on the tragedy at the Croke Park. It officially points out that a number of those concerned in the murder gangs of Sunday morning were believed to be present at the football match and it was arranged after the ground had been surrounded that an officer should speak to the crowds by means of a megaphone from the centre of the field intimating that a search for arms and the murderers would be made and that there would be no danger to anyone. An officer with a megaphone had actually been detailed for this purpose accompanied by a party but before the Crown forces could approach the ground, they were fired on by the Sinn Fein pickets. This upset the whole of the arrangements and immediately caused the stampede of spectators inside the ground. Moreover, there is good reason to state that some shots were fired inside the ground with the motive of creating such stampede and allowing the wanted men to escape in confusion which actually happened.

VIGOROUS SEARCH.

TWO MEN SHOT DEAD,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 24.

The offices of the local authorities in Cork, Queenstown, Clonmel, Leitrim and other towns have been searched and books and correspondence removed including in some cases letters from the Sinn Fein leaders. Numerous arrests have been made. A young man was taken from his bed in the morning at Skerries and shot dead in an adjacent field. A District Councillor was shot in the presence of his wife and dangerously wounded.

The constable kidnapped at Cork on 21st has been released unharmed.

A captain in an infantry regiment cycling near Ballincollig, County Cork has been shot dead.

LABOUR PARTY'S COMMISSION.

ENQUIRY POSTPONED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 24.

In view of the latest developments the Labour Party has postponed departure of its commission of inquiry which intended to start for Ireland on the 23rd. The party has passed a resolution expressing deep horror at the brutal assassination of British officers during the week-end, whilst adhering to its previous denunciation of the police reprisals. They contend that from a political point of view such assassinations embitter the British public opinion and provide the Government with apparent justification for the reprisals policy. The party concludes that until the outrages and the reprisals cease no progress towards settlement of the Irish problem is possible.

GREEK RE

ALLIES OPPJ RE

NECESSITY FO FRENCH

(REUTER'S

Recd.

Paris.—An import communiqué defining attitude in connecti stantine, states that ing on the necessity fo declaration, before the new Greek meets on November 25th, in order that the latter may be acquainted with the former's intentions before deciding on a referendum as regards the recall of Constantine. The communiqué points out that the Greek Government will not be able to shelter behind the Chamber if it knows beforehand that the result of the referendum will not be accepted and proceeds to show that the objections to Constantine's return are based on five treaties between 1827 and 1864, under which France and England jointly with Russia were constituted the protecting Powers of Greece and the guarantors of her independence. The communiqué refers to the utter impossibility of France and Britain permitting the restoration of the ex-King, whose past only too closely foreshadows his future attitude. They cannot again permit the interference of Hohenzollerns in Greek affairs and thus disturb the order and equilibrium of Eastern Europe.

The communiqué states that England and France will not oppose forcibly Constantine's return or blockade Greek coasts or force Constantine to return by aeroplane, but will inform Greeks of the numerous political, economic and financial repercussions which a hostile policy might bring in its train. This perhaps is calculated to temper somewhat Hellenic instability. France and England wil thus have done everything possible to avoid confrontation by accomplished fact. The statement points out that if the Anglo-French declaration on the subject reached Greece before November 25th, the forthcoming interview between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Leygues in London would relate to the decision which events might render necessary as regards affairs in the Near East as whole. Marshal Foch will accompany M. Leygues to London.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

NEED FOR ANGLO-FRENCH DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 24.

Paris.—An important French semi-official statement defining the Allies' probable attitude in connection with Constantine states that M. Leygues is insisting on the necessity of an Anglo-French declaration before the new Greek Chambers meets on the 25th in order that the latter may be acquainted with the former's intentions before deciding on the referendum with regard to the recall of Constantine.

HELP FOR ARMENIA.

COMMISSION TO BE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 24.

Geneva.—After debate, this morning's meeting of the Assembly of the League unanimously passed the proposal made by Lord Robert Cecil to help Armenia with the amendment of M. Lafontaine (Belgium) for the formation of a Commission to deal with the question of Armenia.

MESOPOTAMIAN SITUATION QUIET.

ORGANISED RESISTANCE ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 24.

A Mesopotamia communique states that though sporadic outbreaks of disorder are still to be feared, organised resistance is ended. The Fifty-fifth and Fifty-third Brigade columns operating on the Shatthilla and Shatthindives branches of the Euphrates met with little resistance. They recovered a large amount of Government property. The inhabitants are surrendering arms and ammunition.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

APPEAL TO RELEIVE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov.

The University of Birmingham is appealing for half a million sterling to relie the financial situation caused by the war. Already more than half the amount has been subscribed including £125,000 from the oil producing interests in Birmingham, the University being unique in the possession of the oil engineering and technology department, which sends students throughout the world.

had spread
a supporter of the
ment and had wired to the
the Hindu University to come and mana
the affairs personally. This was not cor
rect and he stuck to his previous opinion
as firmly as ever. Next, and the more important reason of his addressing the students was that about two hundred students had signed to a resolution demanding the authorities to refuse Government grant and remove other controls and had threatened to withdraw connection in case of non-fulfilment of the demand. The Pandit regretted that the students should have gone so far before ascertaining the real facts and before consulting their professors and other members of the staff and should have lent their support to suggestions of persons most of whom were unconnected with university and educational affairs. He repeated his previous arguments that apart from the huge constructive side, they could not dissolve the Hindu University even if all the members of the Court and the Council waked to do so, for a legislation requiring at least a year's time would be necessary for that purpose.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Regarding the Government grant he said that the refusal of a lakh of rupees coming unconditionally and unasked for would mean a further loss of the recurring grant of eighty thousands from the princes who had contributed forty lakhs out of eighty. They could not seriously lose the income of about one-third of their actual expenditure. He wished he could get t whole of it from the Government which had helped them so greatly, specially when it was their own money for the training of their own people. Without the Government help they could not go on with education as it was amply demonstrated in Bengal which is totally opposed to the boycott of schools and colleges. Eminent and independent educationists like Lala Hansraj, Lala Rajpat Rai and Mr. Paranjpye were against the movement which had failed i the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal.

Referring to Mr. Nehru's statement that Bombay merchants had refused subscriptions of 23 lakhs to the university until the Government control was removed. Pandit Malaviya said that god willing, he would bring forty lakhs when he next went to Bombay. He appealed to the students to consider all the sides before deciding anything and wanted them to have courage of conviction and not be led by passion. He announced lastly that the university would never be closed even if all of them had left, although he would regret to lose a single member of the University He expected from them honest criticism and unbiased judgment and implored them not to commit educational suicide at the heat of the moment.

Messrs. C. R. Das and Bepin Chandra Pal were present in the meeting. Messrs. Das and Pal will address the public tomorrow on non-cooperation and Mr. Gandhi is expected to address the students on the 26th instant.

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to them.
reading is expected on Nove

DUBLIN FATALITIES.

28 KILLED; OVER 70 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 25.

According to the latest information from Dublin, twenty-eight were killed on Sunday and over seventy were wounded. The military have taken over part of the City Hall with a view to accommodating troops. Officers residing in hotels have been recalled to barracks.

SOME MARVELLOUS ESCAPES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 25.

Further dramatic incidents in connection with the attack on Crown servants in Dublin are arriving. One officer owed his life to a woman who had warned him on the previous night that he was being watched. His wife's devotion led to Captain Kenlyside of the Lancashire Fusiliers, escaping with a wound in the arm. His wife struggled gallantly with the assassins and so frustrated their murderous intent.

A VILLAGE BURNED DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 25.

The village of Barna in Galway near which Father Michael Griffin was found has been practically burned down. Eight cyclists started the conflagration.

DELHI-AJMERE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

INDIA AND THE MORAL WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The second political conference of Delhi-Ajmere-Merwara Province was held this evening under the presidency of Maulana Mohamed Ali.

Lala Piyari Lal, chairman of the Reception Committee, in course of his address, reviewed the great upheaval and struggle through which the world was passing and emphasised that at this critical juncture when all were fighting for self-determination, the independent nations of the world were keenly watching the progress of the moral war that India had committed itself to. The ordeal of Non-Cooperation was undoubtedly great, but was it not worth undertaking when its success promised the end of slavery once for all?

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, in course of his presidential address, dwelt at length on the various issues connected with the Punjab and Khilafat questions. The speaker said that there was, in fact, Non-Cooperation in the past between the Government and the people. As for the programme of Non-Cooperation he said the attack on educational institutions was most essential and urged all students to leave the schools which bred them in an atmosphere of slavery. The speaker pointed out that another important item was the establishment of arbitration courts. As for the Khilafat affair the speaker assured that a favourable solution of this matter would not calm Mahomedans as long as a single soul in India was under the fetters of slavery. They should once for all realise that as long as they themselves were not free people, Khilafat would remain a dead agair. What they wanted was a revolution in daily life. Their purpose was not to p lyse the Government but to get ri paralysis they were in. speaker appealed to the lose their head and sion; for ever were adv If

vice Thomas in a ...phasised that the one thing the ...ld required was peace. He urged the Congress to attempt to secure more equitable distribution or raw materials and stabilization of the exchanges.

BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON ITS PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 24.

The assumption that the reopening of trade with Russia would mean an immediate exchange of goods with Russia was deprecated by Sir Robert Horne, who emphasised that it would be considerable time before Russia was able to export any appreciable quantity of goods.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DOMINIONS DESIRE POSTPONEMEN T.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 24.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said it was not proposed to abandon the special Imperial Conference on inter-imperial constitutional relationships but public opinion in the Empire had not had the time properly to consider the matter to enable a conference to be held in 1921. He hoped it would be possible to hold it in 1922. He emphasised that the Dominions desired postponement.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 24.

Replying to Mr. Alexander Shaw Sir Robert Horne stated that the exports from the United Kingdom to Germany during the nine months ending September 20th totalled £17,303,000 sterling. The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures totalled £20,134,000.

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

FRENCH PREMIER COMING TO LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22,
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 24.

Reuter learns that the French Premier is coming to London on the 28th inst. to discuss the Near East with Mr. Lloyd George.

NEW BENGAL GOVT.

ITS PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The "New Empire" is in a position to state that the Government of India Act will come into force on the first working day of the New Year so far as Bengal is concerned. The New Bengal Government will then consist of his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay and four members of the Executive Council, of whom two will be Europeans and two Indians. Of the two Indians one will be a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan.

It is also understood that the personnel of the Executive Council has been practically settled. It consists of Sir Henry Wheeler, Mr. J. H. Kerr, the Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan, and Sir Abdur Rahim of Madras High Court.

Although we could not get official confirmation of the above statement. as the authorities are naturally very reticent in the matter, we believe the above statement to be accurate as a result of the local enquiries and advices from London by the last mail. The selection of Speaker to preside over the Council entirely rests with Lord Ronaldshay. But it is believed that His Excellency contemplates to ask one of the Indian members of the Executive Council ex-officio President. As the new Government will be constituted on ..., an official statement on the ... may be expected at any mo...

...EGE AFFAIRS.

...SSORS RESIGN.

...ED PRESS.)

...MRITSAR, Nov. 23.
...e text of the resigna... by 12 professors of ... to the Chairman of ...ittee of the Khalsa ...

...ed, professors of the ...ritsar, beg to tender ...tions from to-day. ...resent upheaval which ...ducational institutions ...ht catch the Khalsa ...epared and helpless ...t of the presence of ...ntrol in it, we in all ...or the safety of the ... to push forward the ... demand of the Sikh ... the Sikh national control, ... compelled by circumstances created outside to ask for the complete withdrawal of the Government control before the 5th of November, 1920 because we saw that the storm was coming and we wanted to be beforehand with it. But up to the 4th of November no satisfactory announcement was made by the Government. Even then at the dtsire of many influential leaders of the Panth who offered to intervene, we agreed to wait till the 20th provided the withdrawal of the Government control would become an accomplished fact by that time. This not being done we went further and decided to wait for the meetings of the Managing Committee and the Council on the 22nd as proposed by the Chairman himself, in order that the withdrawal of the Government control may be ratified and finally completed in those meetings. But in view of the fact that even on the 22nd those meetings have not been held we felt morally bound to protest against this disregard of the aspirations of the Sikh community by resigning. Any harm that may now come to our dear college will be solely due to the inexplicable reluctance of the Government to withdraw its control. We beg to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servants (here follow signatures of 12 professors).

Professor Bhada has also resigned with one month's notice.

...ATION.

...ROFESSORS RESIGN. ?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 22.

The Khalsa College opened to-day. Twelve professors handed over their resignations and refused to work and one professor resigned his post with one month's notice. The cause of resignations was the failure of the authorities to have ratified the changes involving complete repudiation of the Government control before November 20. Only a very small number of students attended the college. The Managing Committee and the Council have been summoned on December 4th. The Principal has asked the Principals of all the colleges in the Punjab whether they would be willing to take any student into their colleges, for he is being pressed by many students to arrange for their transfer elsewhere. The attendance in the collegiate school was very bad, but all the teachers were present. and they taught the classes with a small number of boys left in the school.

G. T. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

DISAFFILIATION DEMANDED.

Gokuldas High School students went on strike on Tuesday morning at about 10 a..m Two-thirds of the students of the school assembled at the Madhav Baug resolved not to attend the school till it is completely disaffiliated from the University.

ALIGARH COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

HOW VIEWS ARE MANUFBCTURED

Mr. Mohamed Ali wire from Aligarh under date 21:—

The following letter which is evidently is a circular letter from Syed Mohamed Ali, Hony. Secretary M. A. O. College, Aligarh to some of the trustees of the college was addressed to Nawab Abdul Majeed, C.I.E., of Allahabad and its original is now in my possession:—

Aligarh, Nov. 10th.

My dear Abdul Majid—

It is needless for me to tell you that the College has just emerged from a most serious crises as you were here and saw everything with your own eyes. We have since succeeded in evicting Mr. Mohamed Ali and his friends from the college but they with about a hundred students are now lying in two houses and tents just outside the college grounds and make no secret of their intention to return to our college before very long. They have no intention of founding a separate college or university but are determined to take possession of our college. Thus instead of ending our troubles they are only just begining and we shall have a tough fight. They also talk of taking possession of the university funds. It is impossible to carry on the college for a day as long as these people are sitting at our gates as they will continue to undermine us. I, therefore, ask you to be good enough to express your views as strong as you can against their continued presence at Aligarh and as to the desirability of their removal from Aligarh and prohibition against their returning and also as to the urgency of bringing the Muslim University Act into operation at as early a date as possible. It will be better if you send your views in the form of a letter addressed to the patron of the college, his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler and let me know at the same time that you have done so or write to me with permission to submit your letter to the patron the matter is urgent and I hope you will lose no time in writing.

Yours sincerely,
S. MOHAMED ALI.
LAHORE, Nov. 18.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE OF PESHAWAR.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

News from Peshawar has just received that the students of the Islamia College have adopted Non-Cooperation and left been the College.

At the Islamia College, Lohore, the majority of students are on strike. Principal Martin, and the College Secretary Mr. Fazalhusain, suspended the nine non-cooperators, and forcibly expelled them from the College classes. All students felt insulted.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The "Leader" says that:—Sir James Dubouley, I.C.S., it is strongly believed, will be the President of the Public Services Commission that is to be appointed next year.

BUCKINGHAM MILL TROUBLES.

MR. WADIA CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The further hearing of the application for injunction made on behalf of Messrs. Binny and Company against Mr. B. P. Wadia and nine others was proceeded with at the High Court to-day. Mr. Chamier continued his cross-examination of Mr. Wadia with reference to several speeches made by him since the lockout of the Buckingham Mills. With regard to the notice put up on 1st November Mr. Wadia said both the lockout and the Executive Committees consulted him and he asked them not to go to work.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

In Buckingham mill case, Mr. Wadia, cross-examined by Mr. Chamier. stated that he had been President of the Madras Labour Union since 1918. The origin of the Union was suggested by several of the labourers of Buckinbham and Carnatic Mills and Choolai mills. He said he asked men not to go to the mills, because the mill authorities had locked them out. While the men were locked out, they consulted him and the Committee gave them such advice as they thought fit and proper in the interest of the labourers. The men came to the conclusion that they should go back under certain conditions. He did not advise men not to go to work. That was the Committee's advice. He stated that the men should hold out for six months but that also was the decision of Executive Committee of the Union which he voiced. The Union had received information that there was intention on the part of the Buckingham Mill authorities to starve the men so that the Madras Labour Union might be broken. Cross-examination of Mr. Wadia had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

MR. WADIA'S EXHORTATION TO WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Mr. B. P. Wadia presided at a largely-attended meeting of Madras labourers on the beach to protest against the lockout of the Buckingham Mills and to express sympathy with the men locked out, and exhort them to continue their fight in the interest of their own and the entire labouring class. The meeting appealed to all labourers and labour unions to extend the hand of fellowship to their suffering comrades and help them financially.

NON-COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN DECCAN

RESIGNATION OF A PROFESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

There is considerable enthusiasm in Poona political circles to-day as the people are awaiting the arrival here by to-morrow's express of Col. Wedgwood. It is expected that Mr. Baptista will accompany this distinguished guest of the Indian nation and preparations are in active progress to give the Colonel a fitting welcome to the premier city in the Deccan in political importance. The politically-minded class here, ninety per cent. of whom are the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, are in a particularly jubilant mood because the efforts of the Poona Non-Cooperation Committee which in fact was the central organisation in the hands of Lokamanya Tilak's followers for spreading the movement of boycotting the Councils all over the Deccan have been crowned with signal success. That the percentage of those who went to the polls has been ridiculously small can be shown by the 951 votes polled in Poona city where the voting would ordinarily have been counted by thousands. Mr. Gandhi's programme has been assimilated and worked into action by those who were enfranchised but who refused to vote in a remarkably effective manner. A member of the local legislative assembly who as a moderate has now stood further for the Imperial Legislative Assembly testified to this fact in an interview with the "Chronicle" special representative here. He spoke of the disciplined and concerted action of the Non-Cooperationists who succeeded in reducing the number of voters in Poona to a few hundreds, while in the district of Poona at eight polling stations not a single voter chose to go to the poll. Mahatma Ghandhi's recent visit to Poona and the southern Mahratta area had the remarkable effect of conciliating into harmony the opposing factions of Brahmin and Non-Brahmin extremists. The fact that Mr. Gandhi was himself not a Brahmin counted a great deal in his successfully persuading the rural voters who are chiefly non-Brahmins that they should not vote in districts where active non-Brahmin minorities have been working to make the reforms a success under the guidance of the local moderates.

At the last moment, as was notably the case in Sholapur, Nagar and Satara an astonishingly large number of the electors belonging to these minorities as for example the Lingagats did not vote as a result of the Mahatma's lecturing tour in Sholapur city to the great discomfiture of the local moderate magnate whose capacity for public work has never been in doubt. The non-cooperationists have had a brilliant success not by abstaining from voting but by going to the polls at the critical hour in a solid body and ousting him out of a safe seat and thus succeeding in giving it to a local non-Brahmin. The number of votes polled in Sholapur city has been large; but this has been due as explained above to non-cooperationists activity in failing the chances of those whom Government was evidently prepared to throw out baits of office and titles.

The Poona Non-Cooperotion Committee is now turning its attention to the second most important item in the Gandhi programme, the starting of national educational institutions. Vigorous attempts to get together a capable staff and a commodious building have now materialised in a distinguished professor from the new Poona college Mr. Gharpure resigning his place in this state-aided institution and announcing that he is ready under the direction of the Non-Cooperation committee to start a college which will begin work frow January 1st. There is a proposal too of a school which will begin work immediately.

Babu Satish Bhandra Deb, pleader of Karimganj, has renounced his title of Raj Saheb and returned the badges to the Deputy Commissioner. He also resigned the public prosecutorship some time ago.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION TO BE FORMED.

The following letter has been addressed by the Millowners' Association to the Associations and other bodies enumerated in para 5 thereof:—

My Committee have had under consideration recently the replies they have received to their letter, No. 495/74/I, dated the 7th October, 1920, upon the subject of the nomination of the representatives of employers for the International Labour Conference and Commissions of Enquiry under Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. The replies received to date indicate a general desire upon the part of the Associations consulted to form a Federation of Employers in India upon the lines, of similar organisation recently created in Great Britain and elsewhere, and in this view my Committee concur. Having regard, however, to the urgent necessity for immediate action in regard to the nomination of an employers' delegate to the next International Labour Conference, my Committee are of opinion that a meeting of representatives from all the Associations so far consulted in the matter, and of any other duly constituted Associations who may express a desire to be represented, should be held in Bombay at an early date and that the delegate in question, and his advisers, should be appointed in a manner mutually to be agreed upon at the meeting.

3. After the question of the above appointment has been disposed of in the manner above indicated, my Committee are of opinion that advantage might be taken of the meeting to consider the further question of the formation of the Federation of Employers, or Associations' representative of the same. In this latter connection, my Committee have observed that several Associations have already formulated schemes having that object in view and they are of opinion that, as the result of a discussion at the meeting, the nucleus of a practical scheme might well be evolved from the proposals now before them.

4. As the time is already short, I am making preliminary arrangements for a meeting to be held in the rooms of this Association, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 14th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) and I shall be glad if you can arrange either to be present yourself or for a representative of your firm to be present on that date.

5. In order that the meeting may be as representative as possible, I am having a notice sent to the Press inviting Associations of employers other than those already consulted, to send representatives as well, should they so desire. The Associations and other bodies I have addressed so far are:—

1. The Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta.
2. The Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.
3. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
4. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
5. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, Calcutta.
6. The General Manager, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Jamshedpur.
7. Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras.
8. Should you know of any others, I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know.

THE ALLEGATION AGAINST KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ANSWERED.

The "Independent" writes:

The libellous communication of the Associated Press is answered below by a gentleman who knows more, about Mr. Mahomed Ali's life in England than all its correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE INDEPENDENT."

Sir,—I have been reading in the papers, that it is said about Mr. Mahomed Ali, that he has spent some lakhs of rupees in his European Khilafat tour. As I was in Europe in those days and was practically day and night with the Deputation. The house they were occupying in London in South Kelsington, I believe, was the cheapest of the kind to be had in that locality. The food that they were having was not of a very high quality. In their daily travel, they used to go about by the Underground or the trams and busses. It is absolutely false to say that they lived in Europe like princes, I am sure the Deputation will soon publish their expenses to satisfy the public opinion.—

MOHD. FAIYAZKHAN.

Faiyaz Manzil,

Agra, Nov. 18, '20.

It is unnecessary to go into the dirty business concocted by the enemies of Mr. Mahomed Ali. They want to do harm to the Non-Cooperation leaders and movement by the transparent tricks to which they have resorted. However, honesty cannot be soiled or defeated by such unclean methods. The Associated Press is apparently becoming a tool in the hands of interested men bent on a demoralising adventure.

AN INPENDING LOSS.

The "Servant" writes:

We give a prominent insertion to the following news supplied by the Bristol correspondent of the "Hindu" to attract the notice of the public to the imminent possibility of loss of one of India's art treasures. Writes the correspondent of the "Hindu":—

Bristol, Nov. 14.—I am afraid India is about to lose of her most valuable art treasures. I hear from a reliable source that an agent is now on the way to India authorised to purchase for an American institution the Tagore collection including sketches, painting and statuary. The loss of this treasure will be irreparable. I believe a paltry few lakhs can enable India to retain the collection which would be invaluable for aesthetic education. I counsel immedate strong action for the acquisition of the collection for the Indian nation.

We do not know what Tagore collection is meant. If it is the collection of Babus Abanindranath Tagore and Gaganendranath Tagore, the loss to the nation will be very great indeed. But we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that they can be prevailed upon to part with one of their best possessions for a few lakhs of rupees. We hope some one will enlighten the public on this matter.

ADVANCE NATIONAL EDUCATION.

ONE MORE SCHOOL AFFILIATED TO GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

The Abrama-Kharsad Education Society, Surat District, resolved last Sunday to disaffiliate the A. V. School under its control and to affiliate it to the Gujerat National University. The affairs of the school, will, in future, be conducted by the National Education Committee of Surat.

ANGLO-INDIAN SEAT IN U. P. COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

In connection with the Anglo-Indian seat on the U. P. Council, the community in U. P. has not been given a separate electorate but a member of this community will be nominated by the Government. This fact is regarded as a grievance by several leaders of the community. In order to ascertain the views of the members, a public meeting was called on by the local Association recently at Allahabad to select a proper person and send his name to the Government for nomination. Other centres in the Provinces were also asked to send in recommendations. It is however ascertained that several prominent members of the community are keeping out of the activities of the Association, owing to a split in their camp over the presidentship of the Association.

LALA SHEOCHARAN LAL'S CANDIDATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Lalt Sheocharan Lal, Chairman, Municipal Board, Allahabad, who is standing for election to the local Council from Allahabad urban area was visited by a deputation of Non-cooperators headed by Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru, who pressed him to withdraw. The Lala told them that he did not believe in Non-cooperation and refused to withdraw.

PRINCIPAL RUDRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Principal Rudra of St. Stephens College Delhi writes to the press:—In fairness to my colleagues and the authorities of the college I wish to make it clear that Mr. Gandhi is staying with me as an old friend and that this, in no way, means that we are in favour of Mr. Gandhi's educational programme.

RELIEF OF CONGESTION.

HOW IT CAN BE EFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The following resolution was passed at the recent Local and Municipal Conference "that the location of the Government buildings and of the Residential quarters for the Government employees should be treated as an integral part of the general town-planning policy of the Municipality in which they are situated."

The Government, in inviting the attention of the heads of Departments to this resolution, have added the following remarks:—In carrying out the schemes for the relief of congestion and town extension, difficulty is not infrequently experienced in inducing the population to migrate from congested areas to areas in course of development and when town extension lies at some distance from the localities, where people earn their livelihood objections against migration are not unreasonable. The satisfactory method of combating this centripetal tendency of population is to create new centres of industry on periphery of town, and in selecting sites for the new Government offices; it is necessary to bear in mind the directions in which the town should naturally expand. The need for locating the new offices within a reasonable distance of the localities where the staff employed in it reside and *vice versa* of the location of residents of the staff within reasonable distance of the office is obvious. To select sites for public offices and for quarters of the Government servants without carefully considering the development of the town is unsound.

The Government desire proposals for town development and for location of public offices should, in future, be focussed in one view. The Government accept the principle laid down by the Conference and commend it for careful consideration of all local bodies.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S REMARKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

This evening His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay opened the tenth Indian National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon. His Excellency surveyed the work done during the last ten years. The National Union consists of two hundred forty two associations comprising fupwards of ten thousand young men. The war works of the association have been much appreciated by the public. Regarding literary works his Excellency said that the volume of three series, the Heritage of India, the Religious Life of India and Religious Quest of India, are mines of information on life and thought of the people of India. Great progress has been done in rural works in Southern India, but in Bengal this work was slow.

Mr. Justice Greaves who presided, said that during the next few days, they had to examine their constitution and to lay down the object and the aim of the association. They would have to dedicate themselves to work of uplifting and raising the people of this country. Governments came and went, constitutions changed but after all, unless the people were sound. it mattered little what form of Government they had of what constitution they possessed. Their duty was to make people better citizens.

Sir Arthur Yapp then briefly recapitulated the origin of the Y.M.C.A. and referred to the work done by the association at the outbreak of the war and later work, among the troops in France and Flanders, especially the Red Triangle Work. The proceeding closed with the appointment of the Nomination Committee.

THE PUNJAB NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Nominations for the Punjab's four seats in the Council of State, for three special constituencies of the Punjab Legislative Council, and for a vacancy in the Amritsar City non-Mahomedan seat, were handed in yesterday. There are 18 aspirants for four seats in the Council of State. Among others Lala Harkisen Lal and Mr. Ram Saran Das are contesting the non-Mahomedan seat in the Council of State, Zulfiqar Ali Khan the East Punjab Mahomedan seat and Sir Umar Hayat Khan the West Punjab Mahomedan seat. Among the three special constituencies of the Punjab Legislative Council an interesting contest seems likely for the seat allotted jointly to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association, the Chamber having nominated their president Mr. Grey of Delhi for the seat, while the Trades Association have nominated Mr. E. Clarke of Lahore and Simla. There are three nominees each for the Punjab University and Punjab Industries. Mr. Manohar Lal, Bar.-at-Law, is contesting the Punjab University seat, while Lala Harkishen Lal is also contesting the Punjab Industries seat. The fresh nomination for the Amritsar City non-Mahomedan seat have produced three more nominees.

A well attended meeting of Hindus and Moslems was held at Ghazipur with M. Kubernath, Vakil, in the chair and resolutions were passed condemning Non-cooperation especially among students.

The United Provinces Government have published rules under the United Provinces Primary Education Act and offers to liberally assist the cost of providing compulsory primary education where conditions appear favourable.

The South Indian Railway line is breached between Gangaikondan and Tinnevelly in five different places, extending about two hundred yards. Trains cannot pass through, transhipment is impossible at present. Through running is likely to be resumed after thirty-six hours.

"THEY MUST IMMEDIATELY RESIGN"!

POSITION OF "ELECTED" CANDIDATES.

MR. V. J. PATEL INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press regarding what he thought of the recent council elections and whether any further propaganda is contemplated by the Congress in regard to the boycott of councils, Mr. Patel made a very lengthy statement, in which he said that the elections to the so-called Reformed Councils are about to be over all over the country. For the last two months the Non-Cooperators have been busy carrying the great message of the Congress to every nook and corner of India. The momentous issue raised by that message is that the Congress calls upon the new electors to determine by their conduct whether they desire the establishment in India of full Swaraj, which alone can make impossible the repetition of the Punjab atrocities and a breach of solemn pledges as in the matter of the Khilafat or whether they desire to be represented in the Councils and to work the Reforms Act, the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs notwithstanding. Judging from the elections that have already taken place one can safely say that at least eighty per cent. of the electors will refrain from voting and thereby declare to the world that India shall have nothing to do with any Reforms short of full Swarajya.

Thanks to the ceaseless and untiring efforts of the Congress workers the issue has been fairly and squarely put before the six million voters and though the franchise qualification is by no means liberal, restricted as it virtually is to property holders and income-tax payers, it is a matter of sincere satisfaction that the voters by an overwhelming majority have decided in favour of the establishment of full Swaraja. Say what the Government and their co-operators may, the following results of the Non-Cooperation movement regarding the boycott of Councils must be evident to any impartial observer.

RESULTS OF THE PROPAGANDA.

(1) In view and in virtue of the resolution of the Non-Cooperation almost all Congress-men, who had announced their candidature immediately withdrew and this in spite of the fact that several of them had devoted considerable time, labour and money for the purpose of the elections.

(2) The vigorous propaganda in favour of the boycott of the Councils throughout the country set not only the six million voters but practically the whole country thinking as to the real issue involved in the new elections, namely, whether the people of India should work the so-called Reforms Act in spite of the horrors and humiliations of the Punjab as also the Khilafat wrongs or whether they should once for all determine in favour of complete Swarajya and thus vindicate the National Honour.

(3) More than eighty per cent. of the electors have decided in favour of complete Swarajya by refraining from voting.

(4) The number of voters who have signed the Congress form detailing the reasons for refusing to vote exceeds, I believe, several times the number of voters who actually voted. It has not yet been possible to ascertain the exact number. It may be added also that for want of sufficient time, workers have not been able to approach all the voters with the Congress forms. The difficulties in the way of workers were further enhanced by the irregular, incomplete and inaccurate voters list prepared by Government. To cite only one instance, the voters' list for the Legislative Assembly for the city of Bombay is *verbatim* the same as the voters' list for the Provincial Council in spite of the fact that the voting qualifications very materially differ in respect of both.

(5) Notwithstanding numerous facilities provided by Government for candidates and voters and the propaganda carried on by Government and their co-operators against Non-cooperation, it has not been found possible to find candidate for every seat and in several cases it has simply been a walk-over for the candidates.

These are no doubt very substantial results of two months' Congress propaganda, but I am free to confess that seats remaining vacant are very few. I am clear, however, on one point namely, that those who have been declared elected are not the representatives of the electors by reason of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the electors did not desire, in virtue of the Congress Resolution to be represented on any of the Legislative Bodies and therefore, refrained from voting.

OUR DUTY.

I know, candidates already declared elected are indeed interested in denying and most of them will deny that the great majority of electors who have abstained from voting have done so in obedience to the Congress resolution. I also feel that most of them would at once resign their seats if it is brought home to them that the majority of the electors whom they are supposed to represent, declare that they do not want their services in the Councils; for after all the electors who have got power to make a Councillor, has also an inherent power to unmake him, and no self-respecting person can or ought to remain in office a moment longer after he has been called upon by his electors to resign.

Our duty, therefore, is, once again to carry on vigorous propaganda in every constituency with a view to make every member fully realise that he is not the representative of his electors and that they do not desire him to remain in the Council. It is true that most of them already know that their electors do not want them on the councils, but it is also true that for want of sufficient time and other difficulties already referred to the electors have not in all cases been able, perhaps, to organise themselves, completely and therefore, the members have an excuse to say that they are not so sure as the Non-Cooperators are that the overwhelming majority of the electors do not want them to remain on the councils. Besides, the Congress forms were designed for the purpose of dealing with candidates and not members. The first thing that requires to be done, therefore, is to make necessary changes in the Congress form and to secure the signatures of the majority of voters in each constituency on the altered form. This new form should in my opinion run as follows:—

In view and in virtue of the resolution of the Special Session of the National Congress and the All-India Muslim League we the undersigned voters in the..... for election to the Provincial Legislative Council (or the Legislative Assembly or the council of state) do hereby declare that we do not desire to be represented on any Legislative Bodies until full Swarajya is established which alone can make impossible the repetition of the Punjab atrocities and breach of solemn pledges as in the matter of the Khilafat. We do further declare that Mr. (or Messrs.) ..... who has (or have) been declared elected does not (or do not) in any way represent us in as much as we not desiring to send any representative to any of the Reformed Councils have deliberately refrained from registering our votes and we hereby call upon him (or them) to resign his seat (or their seats) by reason of the fact that we represent an overwhelming majority of the electorate.

Simultaneously with this form of propaganda, I would advise the workers to adopt also the following other methods:—

(1) Public meetings in every constituency for the purpose of passing resolutions calling upon the member concerned to resign his seat, should be held as often as possible.

(2) Meetings in every constituency restricted to the electors only should be similarly held for the same purpose

(3) Congress Committee in co-operation with all affiliated bodies in every constituency should take steps to organise a Conference of electors only for the same purpose. Such a Conference should be as representative of the electors in the constituency as possible. It is not necessary that all the electors in a constituency who are in favour of the Congress resolution must necessarily attend the Conference. It is sufficient for the purpose of making the Conference a really representative one, if a certain number, say 25, of voters were allowed one delegate. In this way the Conference can be made thoroughly representative of all the electors who choose to send delegates.

METHOD OF WORK.

In carrying on the propaganda on the lines suggested by me, I would ask the workers to start work immediately in those constituencies which are comparatively easily manageable which constituencies are easily manageable in each province the workers have to determine for themselves, taking into consideration the special circumstances of that Province.

In Bombay, for instance, I would regard the University, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Council of State, constituencies more easily manageable than others. We know that Mr. Paranjpye has been declared elected for University constituency the only other candidate, Mr. Baptista having windrawn his candidature in obedience to the Congress advice. We also know that an overwhelming majority of the graduate voters, are Non-Co-operators and do not desire any representation on any legislative bodies in view and in virtue of the Congress resolution. In spite of this Mr. Paranjpye has not only been declared duly elected but, will, in all, probability be selected by the Governor as Minister for education. Under these circumstances it is the imperative duty of the voters in Mr. Paranjpye's constituency to wake up and tell Mr. Paranjpye in so many words that he is not their representative and has no business to be in the Council as such. I have no doubt in my mind that Mr. Paranjpye once he realises that his electorate seriously mean business, he will immediately resign. As I have already stated workers in each province should start work immediately in constituencies which have not considerable number of voters and are otherwise easy to manage.

I should like at this stage, to address a few words to my Mahomedan friends. The number of voters in their constituencies is comparatively small. They have, besides, the sanction of the All-India Muslim League to use the weapon of the social boycott in dealing with the defaulters. I am inclined to think that if the Muslim Non-cooperators are successful in inducing Muslim members to resign no non-Muslim Indian members who loves his country will retain his seat on any Council.

In conclusion,, I should like to repeat what I have already stated that the results of the elections all over the country conclusively prove that more than eighty per cent of the electors have declared in favour of full Swarajya that they would have nothing to do with any Reforms which fall short of full Swarajya that candidates who have been declared elected are not their representatives and if the have any self respect, let alone love for the country, they must immediately resign.

NEW BUDHISTIC VIHAR IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay will preside on Friday evening at the consecration ceremony of a new Budhistic Vihara in College Square, where a sacred relic Buddha presented by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Calcutta Maha Bodhi Society will be enshrined. This relic consists of a small piece of bone contained in a rock crystal casket which was discovered in 1892 at Bhattiprolu in the Krishna district of the Madras presidency and was kept in the Government central museum, Madras. This is the oldest historic body-relic of Buddha having been deposited in Bhattiprolu Stupa about two thousand two hunded years ago

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

REMARKS ON BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, presiding.

The Chairman, introducing the budget estimates for the year 1921-22, said:—

The Budget for the next year, which has recently been placed before us by the Commissioner is for the first time framed in the new form approved by the Standing Committee under their Resolution No. 9150 dated the 29th October. 1919. In accordance with the requirements of this Resolution the estimates are arranged so as to show clearly the total cost, including debt charges, of each of the main service heads into which the expenditure of the Municipality has at present been distributed. In previous Budgets the estimates were shown under the different departments of the Municipality and under certain other heads such as Debt. Charges, Contributions to the City Improvement Trust, etc., there is no doubt that the new system is an improvement on the old and will prove of very great advantage not only to the Corporation and the Municipal Executive but also to the rate-payers.

INCREASE IN TAXATION.

The Budget before us will, I fear, not prove gratifying to some as it has been found necessary to propose that the rate of General Tax which had stood at 9½ since 1914-15 be increased to 11 per cent. This increase in taxation is inevitable as the growing cost of labour and materials has to be met and we can no longer postpone certain works of improvement relating to roads, public lighting, drainage and sanitation. In this Budget, therefore, for the first time after some years an attempt has been made to readjust our provisions for expenditure according to the new conditions prevailing for some time past. The Budget shows an advance of Rs. 33½ lakhs over the expenditure provided in the current year's Budget. To meet this advance in expenditure, provision for a corresponding advance in income had to be made. Of course our income is also growing but the advance in income thus anticipated (about 14 lakhs) was not sufficient to meet the advance in expenditure. Fortunately Government have come forward to help us by allotting to the Municipality 3/7ths of the net receipts from the recently imposed Cotton Duty, which is estimated to give us an additional revenue of Rs. 12 lakhs. In consequence of this which I may call a windfall it has not been found necessary to propose a higher increase in the General Tax than 1½ per cent. But for the Cotton Duty it should have been necessary to propose an increase of 3 per cent. in the General Tax.

The Commissioner expresses a hope that it will be found possible to retain the General Tax at 11 per cent. for a number of years. I am not inclined to take this optimistic view. Taxation must and will increase unless additional sources of revenue are found and the General Tax relieved of some of its burdens.

It will be remembered that the limit of General Tax was raised from 12 per cent. to 17 per cent. not to meet the growing revenue expenditure of the Municipality but to keep a margin for borrowing powers. If any further encroachment is made on the margin we shall be in the same predicament as to our borrowing powers as we were in before the limit of General Tax was raised to 17 per cent. To me it, therefore, appears to be a question of pressing urgency to make endeavours to find out new sources of revenue and to relieve the burdens falling on the General Tax. The Commissioner has been requested by the Corporation to report on this question and if I may venture to do so I would offer some suggestions for his consideration.

EDUCATION CESS.

My first suggestion is that the expenditure on education should be met not from the general revenue but from a special education cess. This expenditure has recently increased by leaps and bounds and will continue to rise in large proportions until the goal of free and compulsory education, which we have placed before ourselves, is reached. The expenditure on education in 1916.17 was Rs. 5,91.873. In 1917-18 it rose to Rs. 7.31,595 and in 1918-19 to Rs. 9,27,207. In the current year's Budget we have provided Rs. 14.341,158 which will be required to be supplemented by additional grants of at least Rs. 1½ lakhs. In the next year's Budget we are providing Rs 17,56,710. Thus the expenditure has been trebled within 5 years. Consider along with this the expected heavy increases of expenditure on this head in the coming years and the necessity of relieving the General Tax of this burden at an early date will be obvious. So long as the Rent Act remains on the Statute Book any increase or increase in the General Tax will have to be borne by land-owners alone. It is not right I submit that only one class of people should be called upon to shoulder the burden and other classes such as to mention only the commercial firms having no property but making large profits—be allowed to escape from sharing the burden. To my mind therefore an equitable basis for the education cess appears to be is that the assessees to the education cess should be the same persons as the assessees of the income tax and that the education cess should be collected for the Municipality by the Government together with the income tax If the education cess were in existence to-day there should have been no necessity even in the Budget now under consideration for any increase in the General Tax. So much for the relief of the General Tax payer.

BASIS OF DUTY

But with our growing expenditure consequent on our growing wants and with the march of civilization and our growing desire for higher and better amenities of life other sources of revenue must be found to increase our income. The next suggestion therefore which I wish to make for the Commissioner's consideration is the advisability of making some additions to the list of articles subject to town duty such as oil seeds, kerosene oil, petroleum, &c. I would further suggest that the basis of the duty should be changed so as to convert it into a terminal tax similar to the Cotton Import Duty without any provision for refunds. I am aware that there will be objection to this from a commercial point of view but the objection ought not to be insurmountable as the amount of duty is small and I understand such a tax is being levied by the Karachi Municipality and other Municipalities in India. At present we are refunding about half the revenue derived from Town Duties besides incurring an expenditure on the Town Duty Refund Establishment to the extent of Rs. 109,692. If these two suggestions are approved of we shall be able to increase our revenues by Rs. 25 lakhs in the least.

The Budget before us ostensibly is not a deficit Budget like the previous Budgets, as we estimate a surplus of income of Rs .246,000 over the estimated expenditure of Rs. 22,482,000. But this is more apparent than real, as the surplus is a vanishing surplus and the whole amount thereof will disappear by a single additional grant which we shall have to sanction for primary education in connection with the increase already sanctioned by the Corporation in the salaries of teachers and the proposed increase in the grants-in-aid to private schools.

CLOSING BALANCE

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 24,77,000 which cannot be said to be high in the case of this Municipality the transactions of which extend to over two crores of rupees. Besides we shall have to sanction addition grants to a large extent as usual from the said balance. In connection the figures of the last three years are instructive. In 1917-18 we had to sanction additional grants to the extent of Rs. 8,71,039, in 1918-19 Rs. 24,02,650, It is estimated that in the current year we shall have to sanction additional grants to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs. A further encroachment will be made on the said balance if we propose to provide (as I think we should) in the next year for the heavy depreciation in the cash value of our investments. When these deductions are taken into consideration and it is remembered that large sums of money are certain to be required for the improvement of all departments of Municipal Administration the conclusion is irresistable that the closing balance of Rs. 24,77,000 is very small indeed.

Gentlemen, the preparation of a Budget is always a labourious task and owing to the recent change in the system of framing the Budget its preparation must have made the task of preparing this Budget still more labourious and onerous That this is a carefully prepared Budget goes without saying. Every detail has been worked out with care and the General Remarks appended by the Commissioner are fully explanatory and illuminating. I feel, I am voicing your sentiments when I say that we are deeply thankful to the Commissioner for all the care and attention he has bestowed in preparing this Budget.

Further discussion of the estimates was at this stage adjourned.

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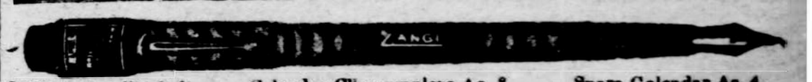

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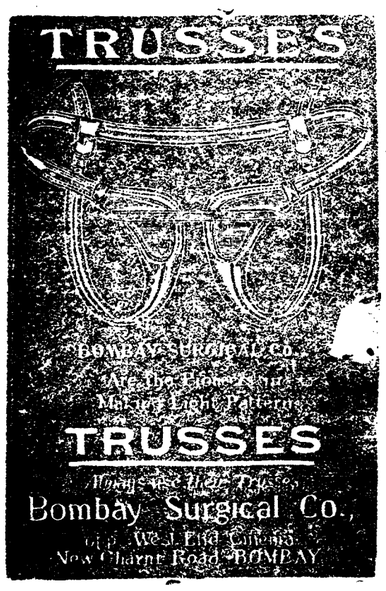

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...NT ROAD TERMINAL STATION SCHEME.

P. C. E. ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE.

The following letter, dated Bombay, the 12th October, 1920, under the signature of Mr. Jamshedji P. Mistry, architect, and 19 other architects, of the Parsi Civil Engineers' Association has been atddressed to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet, Bombay, on the subject of the Grant Road Long-Distance terminal Scheme which has evoked so much comment in the press:—

"Two months back, when the Scheme of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the erection of a new Grant Road Terminal Station was declared and the properties required for acquisition in connection therewith were notified, a meeting of the Parsi Civil Engineers' Association was held, when it was decided to represent to Government not to proceed at once with the scheme as then declared, without fully considering the proposition of such alternative sites for the proposed Terminal as would involve a less amount of destruction of residential properties and would at the same time practically meet the requirements of the Ry. Co.

"A copy of the Memorial accordingly drafted by the Parsi Civil Engineers' Association was submitted for necessary action to the Parsi Panchayat who in their turn forwarded it to the Government. The reply received from Government was duly communicated by your Secretary to us.

"With a view to render necessary help in the form of professional advice to our community, whose large extent of property has been effected by the Railway scheme, and in obedience to the request expressed by the Zoroastrian Association, our Association, which has among its member: Engineers of considerable railway experience, has been able to work out alternative schemes meeting as far as possible the railway requirements and minimising destruction of property and thus ensuring a more speedy completion of the Terminal Scheme.

"It is however necessary to state here that the exact requirements of the Ry. Co., in this matter have not been fully made known, and consequently the task before the designers for the alternative scheme was a problem fraught with several indeterminate factors. A scheme designed under such difficulties, though providing more accomodation and facility than the Ry. scheme in one direction, might fall short of the intended railway requirements in another. The Co's Agent had however at an informal meeting held at his office on the 16th of August very courteously explained his scheme in its outlines; at this meeting, three of the members of our Association were prseent. Further information regarding this scheme and the reasons which led the Agent to the selection of the Foras Road site, after consideration of several alternative possible sites, are found in the Government statement published in the "Times of India" of the 30th September, 1920.

"The scheme prepared by the members of this Association has been further carefully revised in the light of the aforesaid statement published by the Government, and we now respectfully beg to submit the same herewith to you for information and transmission to the proper authorities for their earnest consideration.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

"As published in the Government statement, the decision for the location of the Terminal Station at Foras Road has been arrived at by the Agent on a full consideration of the following factors:—

(a) The convenience of the public; and (b) The necessary facilities for working the traffic. And the arguments for these have been published.

"The assertion in support of factor (a) that the site south of Bellasis Road Overbridge, extending from Foras Road on the south to Clerk Road (Mahaluxmi Station) on the north is far closer to the heart of the town than the northern site, would be premature and short-sighted in these days, when the northern parts of the City are being opened up and developed at such a fast pace. A site which is considered to-day as further north is, in course of a few years, sure to be regarded as further south, looking to the rapid rate at which the heart of the town is moving from south to north. At the same time it will not be denied that a terminal station at Bellasis Bridge would be more easy of access from the Dock area and the other eastern and north-eastern parts of the City than the one at Foras Road. Proceeding further, the Agent condemns the site on the north of the Bellasis Bridge on the ground that the construction of another station for local traffic alongside the new long distance terminus would result in two local stations being located within 600 yards of each other, which he considers to be an impracticable proposition from the point of railway operating. By a more close investigation of actual practice it will however be found that the proposition is not so impracticable as pronounced by the Agent. The case with which the G. I. P. Ry. negotiate their two stations of Chinchpokli and Curry Road situated 700 yards apart, with steam traction, on their suburban and long-distance trains should leave no doubt as to the practicability of working two stations 700 yards apart. If two stations at this distance apart can be worked satisfactorily by steam traction, there should practically be no difficulty in working them on electrified lines. In the alternative scheme that we have designed and for which we shall speak at some length in the latter part of this letter, it will be seen that the distance between the present Grant Road Station and the new local station alongside the Terminal station has been kept 700 yards and there should, as indicated above, be no difficulty in working two stations that distance apart. At the same time it is to be borne in mind hat all local trains need not be stopped at the new local station alongside the terminus; only such of the locals as are timed to meet mails and through passenger trains at the terminus need be stopped at the new local station; the rest may pass on without stoppage.

"One more ground on which the site to the north of Bellasis Bridge has been condemned by the Agent is his apprehension of the station yard being made of an extremely impracticable sahpe from a railway point of view, necessitating the serving and marshalling yards being placed on the western side of the platforms instead of in prolongation of them. This apprehension, however, need not be very seriously considered. An inspection of the plan herewith submitted indicating the scheme as designed by us will be sufficiently convincing to show that it is equally practicable to locate the marshalling and serving yards symmetrically about a central axis which is almost a direct prolongation of the centre line of the platforms.

"From the above it will be seen that the grounds on which the Agent condemns the northern site are not irrefutable, and that being so, Government need not be be driven, in the general interests of the public, into an acceptance and approval of the selection by the R. Co., of the site south of the Bellasis Road Overbridge. The latter site, apart from involving destruction of more residential properties, and hence being more costly, is also open to other serious objections. It scraps the Falkland Bridge, and in its place a new overbridge will have to be provided, involving extra demolition of residential property and heavier outlay. Foras Road, which is 60 ft. wide, and which is already full with traffic converging to the present Grant Road Station, will be all the more congested, when the new Terminal Station is brought there jointly with the local station.

P. C. E. ASSOCIATION'S ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

Having sufficiently established that the site to the north of Bellasis Bridge is not one to be easily discarded, and that the one selected by the Ry. Co., to the south of the Bridge and starting at Foras Road is open to serious objections, we beg leave to tender the alternative scheme as designed by us. The accompanying plan shows the relative position of the site, lines for the mails and through passenger service, and those for locals and the goods. The marshalling and serving yards, the receiving and despatching yards for the goods, and the yard for stabling local rakes have been shown in distinct colours. The site commences midway between the Falkland and Bellasis Overbridges, and the whole of the terminal station and the yard terminate a little to the north of Clerk Road, thus covering a length of nearly 5,900 ft. The number of platforms provided for the mails and long distance through trains is eight, and, in addition, one more platform is provided alongside on the west for locals to connect with the terminal station. This extra local platform is 700 yards away from the present Grant Road Ry. Station, and, as explained above, there should be no difficulty in negotiating trains between these two local stations thus far apart.

"The marshalling and serving yards have been so placed as to be symmetrical on either side of a central axis which is in direct prolongation of the centre-line of the platforms. With these yards thus placed, there should be no difficulty or delay in moving trains between yard and platforms, the principle of double entry being duly observed.

"The line for the locals is designed to run to the west and quite clear of the terminal yard, and it will therefore not interfere with the working of the yard. With these placing and alignments, the electrification of the local-lines simultaneously with the construction of the terminal station and yard, should not form a matter of difficulty.

"The goods-yard has been divided into two sections, one for inward and other for outward goods. The former will be accessible from Sleater Road, and the latter from Arthur Road.

"The through inward and outward goods service is intended to be manipulated in and out of the yard between the hours of 12 and 5 in the morning, when the local service is stopped. Within the yard, the goods will be open to shunting during all hours of day and night without interference with local service.

"The curve adopted for main lines are in no case less than 1,600 ft. radius, and those for sidings less than 800 ft.

"This site and the design of the terminal station and yard will, on careful scrutiny, be found to be equally, if not more, easily accessible from the several parts of City, and to be free from the serious drawbacks to which the Foras Road site (selected by the Ry. Co.), is open. The principal points on which the site and the design submitted herewith claim superiority over the Foras Road site are:—

ADVANTAGES OF ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

"(i) A substantial reduction in the extent of residential properties to be demolished, and consequent reduction in the number of people to be dishoused. In the note published by Government, the number of people to be dishoused in connection with the railway-designed scheme is stated to be 3,574. To this should be added the further population that would have to be turned out on account of the new overbridge which must be constructed to take the place of the Falkland Overbridge. The comparison, continued further, can easily show that the Ry. scheme, coupled with the consequent bridge scheme, dismantles a large number of well-built and decent residential flats, whereas the scheme designed by us involves removal of chawls, a large number of stables (certainly not very sanitary for this locality) and one or two foundries which must, sooner or later, remove to the outskirts of the City or beyond it. At the same time, it will not need an elaborate argument to prove that the acquisition of properties in connection with the Ry. scheme will certainly be more costly and more delaying than the one due to the scheme proposed herein. The proposition is practically self-evident, and needs no further comment.

"(ii) The Ry. scheme which scraps the Falkland Overbridge, cannot be completed without providing another bridge instead in the vicinity, thus involving substantial addition to costs and time for completion. The alternative scheme mooted by us involves the removal of the old narrow Bellasis Overbridge. It has no tram lines over it and the vehicular and foot traffic passing over it are comparatively small. The major part of the traffic coming from the east along Bellasis Road, deflects mainly to the north or south along Lamington Road; only that componant which wants to go to Mahaluxmi or to the south part of Arthur Road has to cross the Bellasis Overbridge. The removal of this overbridge should therefore not be an item of much concern, and the traffic passing over it can be easily accommodated on the Falkland Overbridge which is capable of widening to about 70 ft. without any difficulty In case, however, it is decided by authorities not to do away with the Bellasis Overbridge, but to retain it, then the scheme submitted herewith will need only a slight modification to meet that eventuality.

"(iii) The alternative scheme designed by us is so framed that it can be easily expanded, if necessary, in course of time, to meet the requirements of the future. The properties to be acquired in connection with such expansion will not be very valuable.

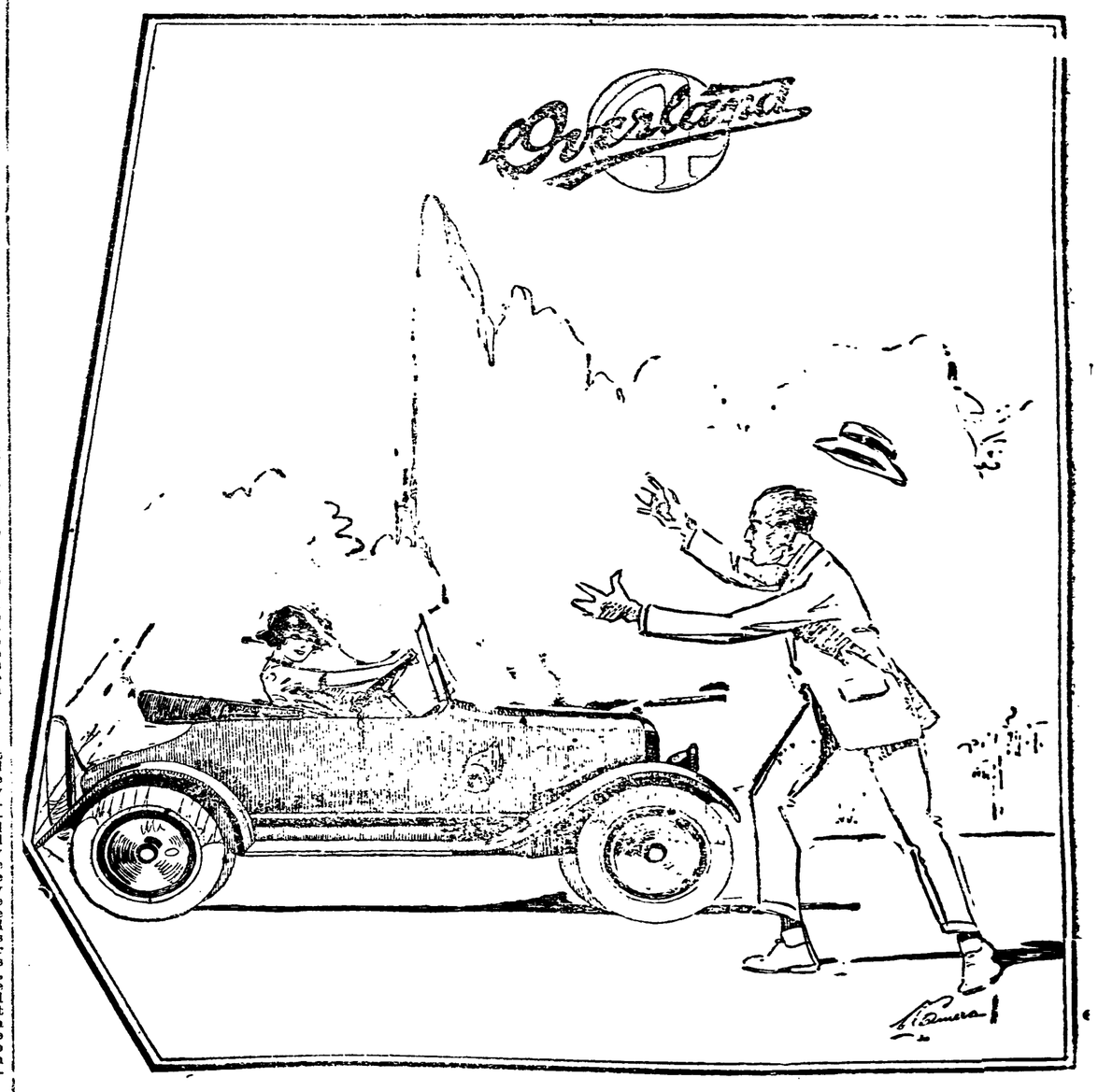
In the event of a site being selected for the terminial to the north of the one fixed by the Ry. Co., the Agent apprehends that it will be necessary to re-design the Mahaluxmi Station. We beg to submit that it has already been decided by the Ry. Co.,, to reconstruct this Station, and there should be no difficultv in adapting, if necessary with some modifications the design already prepared (for the rebuilding of this station) to suit the site about 250 yards northwards. Even if the desig already prepared does not admit of being adopted to a station site a littl northwards, the preparation of a fresh design for the new site for an intermediate station like Mahaluxmi Station shoul not be an item of much time and trouble to the Ry. Co. when engaged on a scheme of this magnitude.

"From what has been stated before it will be sufficiently convincing that taking everything into consideration, and in the general interests of the public, the scheme as put forth by the Ry. Co. is not, as claimed the only one best suited for the purpose and the one most beneficial to the public, but on the contrary the alternative scheme as designed by us (and submitted herewith) has distinct features claiming most careful scrutiny and consideration. The scheme devised by us may not be falling all the detailed railway technicalities, but if found feasible on broad lines, it should not be difficult for the Ry. Co. to adjust it to their own requirement.

WANTED EXPERTS' EXAMINATION.

"We therefore most respectfully beg to submit that the scheme framed by us be forwarded to Government with an earnest request for having it examined by an independent body if export Railway Engineers side by side with the B. B. and C. I. Ry. scheme. If that body find that the major or substantial portion of the scheme submitted by us is, in the circumstances, feasible and best suited for the purpose it will save the B. B. and C. I. Ry. considerable time, trouble and expense in carrying out this terminal project, and spare the Government from the task of finding accomodation elsewhere for the dishoused population.

"If, however on the other hand, that body convincingly show that the Railway-prepared scheme is the only one suited for the purposes of the railway and also is the best calculated for public interests, we shall be the foremost to impress upon the people in the affected area the necessity of giving every facility to Goverment and the Ry. Co. in their work by finding out accommodation for themselves elsewhere at the earliest possible date. At the same time, those members of our Association who are engaged in private practice in the City as Architects will not spare any pains to use their endeavours in persuading their clients (owners of new houses) to give to the affected area people a preferential claim to tenantship."



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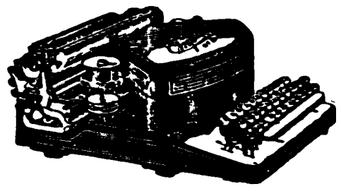

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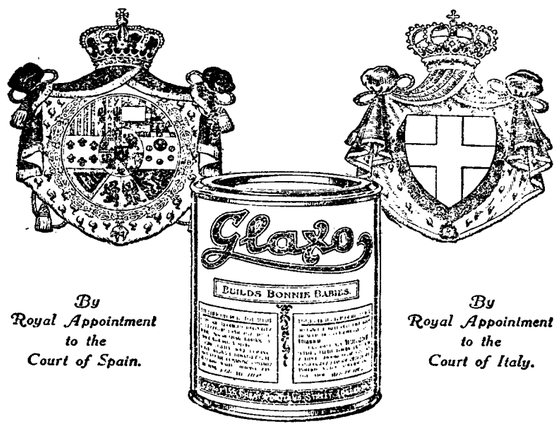

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A TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMMUNIQUE EXAMINED.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The communique issued by the Government of India on the Non-co-operation movement may be regarded as its first truimph of a striking order. For the Government have decided in view of its non-violent character to refrain, for the time being at any rate, from repressing by violence what they consider to be an unconstitutional movement. The Government, as well as the people, may be congratulated upon this wise decision; and I have not the slightest doubt that, if the movement continues to be purged of all violence, whether in deed or in word, it would not only be impossible for the Government to resort to repression ,but also to resist the ever growing volume of public opinion against it, when that opinion is backed by well-directed acts of renunciation of Government patronage or support, on a national scale.

The Mailed Fist !

But the communique is careful to hold out the mailed fist, if the leaders of "moderate" opinion fail to check the onward march of Non-co-operation. It is interesting to recall the exact wording of the threat. "How long," the communique ends, "with due regard to their ultimate responsibility for the public safety, the Government will be able to maintain that policy" (i.e. non-repression) "will depend largely on the success, which attends the efforts of the moderate citizens to check the extension of the movement and keep its dangers within bounds."

Thus repression is to replace reason and argument, if Non-co-operation becomes effective to the extent of making it impossible for the Government to exist whilst refusing to retrace its steps and repent of its crimes against India. For it must be noticed that the danger here feared is evidently not of violence but of the loss of the existence of this Government. If my analysis is correct the Government are wickedly playing with the 'moderates' and with India. If they mean well let them make an irrevocable announcement in the clearest possible terms that, so long as the movement remains non-violent, they will not interfere with it even though it demands, and may result in, complete independence. That they will have to make that announcement sometime or other I have no doubt, if we, the non-co-operators, are able to keep the movement free from violence. But the announcement made when they are driven to it by irresistible public opinion will have lost all its grace.

The rest of the communique is quite in keeping with the traditional policy of the Government. It is full of the usual self-adulation and misrepresentations about non-co-operators. It is wrong, for instance, to say that those who have been repressed have been so dealt with for their departure from the principle of non-violence, I challenge the Government to produce from the speeches or writings of those who have been imprisoned any instance of incitement to violence. The language of the defendants has sometimes been reckless, even exaggerated, but the records available to to me of the trials of some of them show that there has been no violence preached by the speakers concerned. There is very little that the speakers have said which I would not have said myself. It is equally untrue to say that those who have been punished have been so dealt with for "tampering with the loyalty of the army or of the police," unless a public appeal to recruits, not to sell themselves as merscenary levies for robbing other countries of their independence, amounts to such incitement. The Seditious Meetings, Proclamation in the Punjab and the action taken against some non-co-operation papers is an eloquent repudiation of the statement that the Government "have been reluctant to interfere with the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press at a time when India is on the threshhold of a great advance towards the realization of the principle of self-government."

Misrepresentation of Leaders.

The misrepresentation about the leaders of the movement and the cheap sneer at their supposed desire to seek martyrdom is beneath notice. The Government ought to know what a relief it is to the Ali Brothers and myself to learn that, at least for the present, they do not propose to imprison us. Everybody knows that the danger of an outbreak of violence is the greatest if we are imprisoned. I am aware that this is a humiliating confession. If the people were truly strong and self-reliant, they would remain unperturbed by our or any leaders' imprisonment. So long, however, as the blighting influence of the awe of the Government lasts, so long must there be this fear of an insensate outbreak of violence on the part of the people of this unhappy land, when they are deprived of the assistance and service of those in whom they believe.

The Government's third argument, in favour of the exercise of their self-restraint, is the most specious, and calculated to entrap the unwary. They describe non-co-operation as "a visionary and chimerical scheme, which, if successful, could only result in wide-spread disorder, political chaos, and the ruin of all those who have any real stake in the country." In this one sentence we have the satanic character of the Government. They must know that successful non-co-operation means orderly and peaceful destruction of the present system of the Government, and its replacement not by disorder and chaos but by political order of the first magnitude, and protection of every legitimate interest in the country—not exclusing that of the European merchant who desires to earn an honest living in India, Mention of the 'real stake' is a wilful insult to the masses of India, and a mischievous incitement to the monied classes to range themselves against the masses. Have the masses no stake in India? Are they not the only people with any real stake in the country? The monied classes, if the worst happened, could even migrate from the country. The masses know no other home save the few yards of earth-space which they possess in this land of sorrow and tears.

It lies ill in the mouth of the framers of the resolution to say "that the appeal of non-co-operation is to prejudice and ignorance," when they are aware that from every platform the appeal is made for self-sacrifice, self-purification, and discipline. The misrepresentation of Satyagrah is no less wicked. The experience was indeed bitter during that eventful month of April, but the recollection in the minds of the people of official misdeeds during those days will remain an evergreen. India will never forget how a wicked administrator in the Punjab sought to crush an innocent and pure movement by every means, fair or foul. The wonderful awakening of the people of India to a sense of the wrong then done, and to a sense of their duty, gives the lie direct to the implications of the sentence on Satyagrah.

Appeal to Helplessness.

The resolution in question is an appeal not merely to our ignorance and avarice, but it is an appeal also to our helplessness. For this document proceeds: "the full consummation of their hopes would leave India defenceless alike against foreign aggression and internal chaos, all the benefits of a stable government and undisturbed peace, the results that have been obtained by the orderly progress of India for more than a century and the still greater results which, it is hoped, will attend her advance under the Reform scheme, her material prosperity and her political progress, are all to be sacrificed to the irresponsible caprice of a few misguided men." In my humble opinion this paragraph is, indeed, the most mischievous, the most misleading, and to borrow the phraseology of the Government, "the most immoral." If the argument advanced is sound, India must ever remain in a defenceless condition without the British bayonet. I cannot imagine for India a prospect more gloomy, more immoral, and more unworthy of a nation, that only a century ago was capable of putting in the field more sturdy warriors than all the soldiers that can be mustered together to-day by any three powers of Europe, barring Russia. What severer condemnation can be pronounced upon the British Government than that, for the commercial greed of the British nation, it has emasculated a whole people? The framers must be aware that the full consummation of our hopes means an India with the whole of her population having one mind, one purpose, self-contained and self-reliant, producing enough for all her daily wants, and therefore well able to stand a blockade by all the naval powers of the world combined. This may all be a day-dream but that is the exact meaning of 'the full consummation of our hopes,' and I should very much like the gods to witness a duel between the powers of all the world pouring into India—not to punish her for any offence given by her, but in order to trade with her at the point of the bayonet, and the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, the Poorbhias, the Mussulmans, the Rajputs, and all the other military races of India voluntarily fighting for their hearth and home. If I am told that there never will be in India such unity of purpose and mind, I must say that there never will be Swaraj for India, and therefore true freedom and true progress—moral and material. It was Canning who wrote that under the Indian sky a cloud no bigger than a man's thumb might any moment gather such dimensions as to flood a whole country if it burst. I have implicit faith in the ability of my countrymen to hope that all the bitter experiences of the British rule, at present lying sub-conscious in the minds of the nation, may any moment take definite shape in the nation recognizing the necessity of unity and self-sacrifice, such as to compel either repentance and a real change of heart, or withdrawal, on the part of the British Government.

I must refrain from burdening this article with any refutation of the charges of immorality etc. regarding my advice to th student-world. The pages of this journal have made clear to its readers the ethics of the fundamental position taken upon this question. I must close this lengthy article with noticing the absence of the only thing that can stop the inevitable progress of non-co-operation viz. a full and satisfactory revision of the Khilafat terms and complete satisfaction about the Punjab. When, and if, the British nation respects the wishes of India on these two points, co-operation will replace non-co-operation, and Swaraj within the Empire will be the most natural consequence.

But till that clear repentance comes, in spite of all the resolutions and all the repression that may be resorted to by the Government, so far as I can read the national, mind, Non-violent non-co-operation will and must remain the creed of the nation that has grown weary of camouflage, humbug, and honeyed words.—"Young India."

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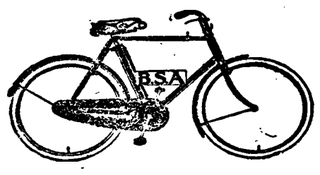

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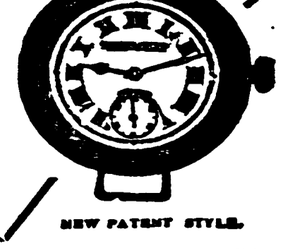

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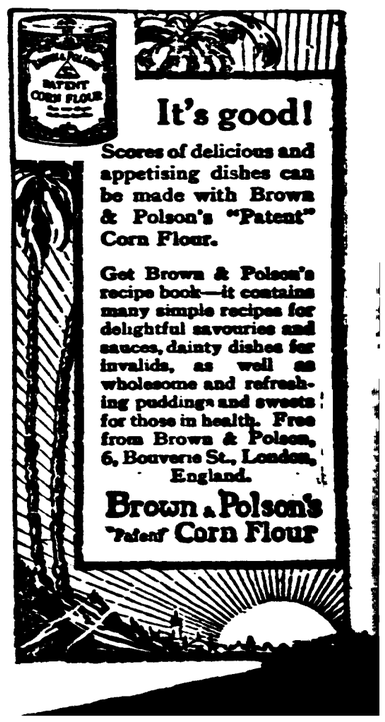

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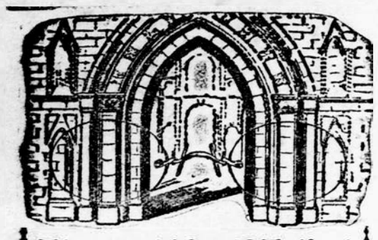

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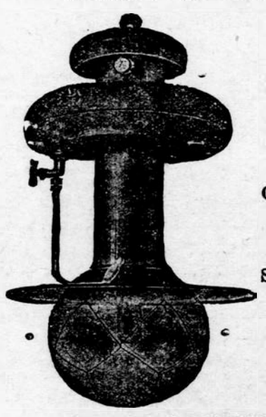

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